

TWENTY CENTS

APRIL 30, 1951

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

"There is no substitute for victory."

International

\$6.00 A YEAR

(PSD. U. S. MAIL OFF.)

VOL. LVII NO. 18

Your Best Bet For the Years Ahead is the World's Most Modern Car



Photograph by Ennio

IT'S HARD TO BE PRACTICAL about a car that's as much fun as a 1951 Nash Airflyte. But one should be. You're so much safer facing the future in a new Airflyte. This is the *one* car with extra years of service built into it—welded into its unique Airflyte Construction. This is the *one* car that delivers an *extra* five

and more miles to the gallon than other cars its size.

This is the *one* car with the comfort of home, even to sleeping arrangements.

Got a car that's wearing out? Do what others are doing. Trade it in on a Nash for wonderful years ahead. Sixteen value-priced models to choose from!



Twice as rigid as ordinary cars, Airflyte Construction welds massive body and frame into a super-strong unit that's rattle-free, stays new longer.



The "Sleepingest" Seat ever put in a car! Adjusts five ways, for cat naps or serious snoozing. No ride smoother, with coil-springs on all four wheels.



Next stop, 500 miles away! No other full-size car goes so far on a tankful as a Nash Statesman. Over 25 miles a gallon, at average highway speed.



Not a hair out of place. Every breath of air in a Nash is filtered, freshened, warmed if needed, all without drafts—by the famous "Weather Eye."



Smashing All Records for miles per gallon in 1951 Mobilgas Economy Run, a Rambler Convertible Sedan with overdrive got 31.05 miles a gallon.



Rambler All-Purpose Sedan. The Custom Station Wagon and the Super Suburban (above) are family sedans that quickly become heavy-duty haulers.

Before You Decide, Take an Airflyte Ride
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Nash
Airflyte

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and low living costs
make possible
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this summer.



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SPECIAL ECONOMY TOUR**

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- Included are flight down the East Coast to Buenos Aires with Pan American World Airways, return flight up the West Coast with Panagra (Pan American-Grace Airways).
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- Port of Spain, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, and Panama.
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- Panama, "crossroads of the world," and lovely Lima, 400-year-old Spanish city on the shores of the Pacific, and
- Motor sight-seeing trips with English-speaking guides across the Isthmus at Panama and about the city of Lima.



**FLY DOWN TO RIO! 16-DAY
INCLUSIVE ECONOMY TOUR
ONLY**

\$725
from New York

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- You'll have first-class rooms with bath at stops coming back. Also, personally conducted sight-seeing drives.
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*Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

†Effective April 1 through October 31, air-tour fares will be reduced up to 15% in addition to 10% round-trip discount.



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PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS

PAN AMERICAN

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN KEEP



WORLD'S FIRST BLOWOUT-SAFE PUNCTURE-PROOF, TUBELESS TIRE

*Safety-Proved on the Speedway for
Your-Protection on the Highway*

by Wilbur Shaw

Here is a tire so completely safe that it marks the beginning of a new era in highway safety. Firestone is cooperating with the Government in conserving critical materials, so production of this new tire is limited. But, when the present national emergency ends, you will be able to equip your car with the world's first blowout-safe, puncture-proof, tubeless tire, the ultimate in tire safety, strength, economy and mileage.



This new tire was tested thoroughly in all kinds of service, on all types of roads throughout the country for a long time. Then, Wilbur Shaw, 3-time winner of the Indianapolis Race, now president of the Indianapolis Speedway, tested it on the famous race track.



The tire was purposely damaged before the test so it would blow out. The damaged tire blew out at 80 miles an hour. There was no sudden swerve, no dangerous tug at the steering wheel. Shaw continued around the track at high speeds, then made a normal stop.



When the car came to a stop after the blow-out, the bulk of the air was still contained by an inner diaphragm equipped with a safety valve... dramatic proof that this is the safest, strongest tire ever built. The tire was also run over sharp spikes to show how it seals punctures.



Listen to the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over NBC
Copyright, 1951, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

YOUR SAFETY IS OUR

YOUR CAR TIRE-SAFE AT **Firestone**



Let Your Nearby Firestone Dealer or Store Tell You How To Keep
Your Car **TIRE-SAFE!**



*Here's How
to Get the
Most Mileage
Out of Your
Present Tires*

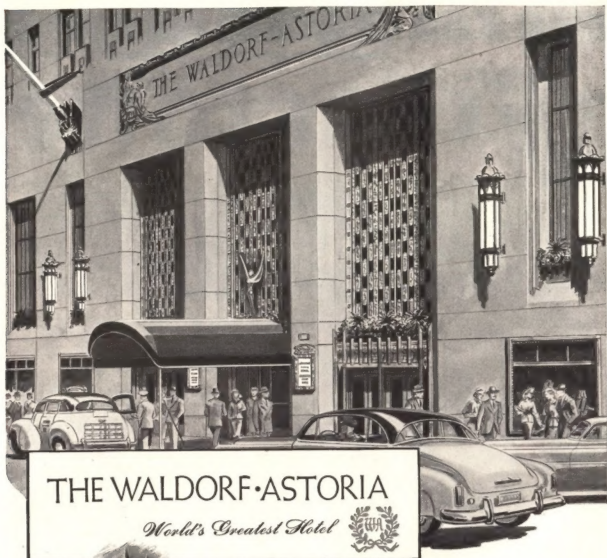
Most tires built today are made with cord bodies so strong that they will outlast the original tread. When your tires become smooth or dangerously worn, take them to your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store and have the worn treads replaced with Firestone Factory-Method New Treads. You get the same non-skid tread design, the same tread width and depth, and the same guarantee as with a new Firestone tire. You get new-tire safety and mileage at less than half new tire cost.

Here's What to Do When You Need New Tires

If your tire bodies are so badly damaged that Firestone New Treads cannot be applied, equip your car with new Firestone Super-Balloons or Firestone De Luxe Champions, the tires that are built with Safti-Sured Gum-Dipped cord bodies, an exclusive Firestone construction feature which provides the greatest protection against blowouts ever built into a regular tire.



BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE !



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In Dayton, Ohio . . . THE DAYTON BILTMORE
In El Paso and Lubbock, Texas . . . THE HILTON HOTEL
In Albuquerque, New Mexico . . . THE HILTON HOTEL
In San Juan, Puerto Rico . . . THE CARIBE HILTON

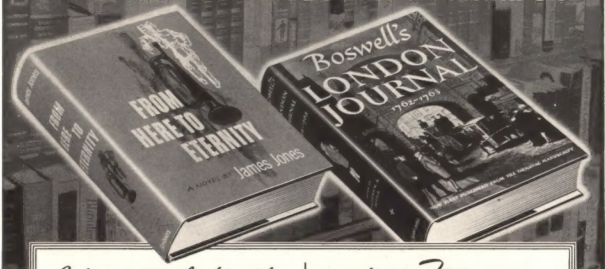
THERE is no hotel in the world which possesses more enduring traditions nor a greater wealth of significance than the glamorous Waldorf-Astoria on New York's aristocratic Park Avenue. Although always a great hotel in its own right, friendly hospitality now complements the qualities of perfection which have made the Waldorf-Astoria internationally famous for over five decades.

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NEW YORK

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hook in the naughty world of the mind
into which that little candle does not
throw his beam."

—LEONARD BACON
Saturday Review of Literature



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Reader's Digest Story Tells How to STOP BODY ODOR STOP BAD BREATH both at same time!

Wonderful Green Tablet Contains Nature's Deodorant, CHLOROPHYLL! Safely Eliminates Offensive Odors Inside Your Body—For Full Day!

An article in Reader's Digest reports an amazing "green medicine" that can safely stop bad breath and body odor, both at the same time! It's chlorophyll, Nature's deodorant. Chlorophyll is available now at drug counters, in tiny tablets, called "ENNDs". One or two tablets every morning can end your worry about offensive odors, for a full day!



Sweetens Breath with Amazing Speed—Tobacco, Onion, Alcohol Odors Vanish!

"ENNDs" do far more than just cover up odors temporarily. They eliminate most unpleasant odors at source, inside your body! Quickly, safely stop mouth odors and halitosis. (For extra breath protection, dissolve another tablet on tongue after eating, smoking or drinking.)

IMPORTANT! Research proving safety and effectiveness of chlorophyll, in eliminating body and breath odors, was done with "ENNDs" tablets—each tablet containing a full dosage of 100 mgm. of "Doratal" (Pearson's brand of chlorophyllins). Other tablets, which contain smaller amounts of chlorophyll, are now being sold but they cannot produce the same results as "ENNDs".

In about an hour, body odors are gone, too—deodorized—even odors caused by perspiration. You're fresh as a daisy

from head to toe. That's why "ENNDs" are a real blessing! That's why over 25,000,000 have already been sold!



Pleasant-Tasting Tablet Proved Safe

Remember: the active ingredient in "ENNDs" is chlorophyll, Nature's own deodorant. This "green medicine" is safe as any green vegetable, according to Reader's Digest story. Doesn't stop perspiration—simply deodorizes it. So you can safely take these wonder tablets every single day!



More Value—More Tablets

Protects All Day—Or Money Back!

Yes, they keep working all day long. Guaranteed to eliminate body and breath odors for full day—or money back! So don't risk embarrassment. Stop bad breath and body odor, both at the same time, this easy way. Get "ENNDs" at drug counters. Cost only a few pennies a day.

"ENNDs" CAN SAFELY STOP UNDERARM • FOOT • BREATH ODORS FROM ALL THESE CAUSES:

Perspiration • Tobacco • Onions • Garlic Halitosis • Alcohol • Nervousness

AT ALL DRUG COUNTERS

Trial size 49¢ 36 tablets \$1.25 Economy size \$2.75 120 tablets
Also available in Canada

"ENNDs"

CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS

LETTERS

Truman v. MacArthur

SIR:

IF MACARTHUR WAS INSUBORDINATE IT WAS BECAUSE, LIKE MOST MILLIONS OF FELLOW AMERICANS, HE IS CONVINCED THAT THE UNREALISTIC AND BASIC ACHESON POLICIES CONTINUOUSLY SERVE SOVIET AIMS AT THE RISK OF ULTIMATE LOSS OF AMERICAN FREEDOM. THE PRESIDENT FIRED THE WRONG MAN. HE HAS STRUCK HIS COUNTRY A MORTAL BLOW.

J. GROVER SIMS

LOS ANGELES

Sir:

The most stupid blunder since the appointment of Dean Acheson . . .

PETER YU

Ithaca, N.Y.

Sir:

General MacArthur, for his repeated acts of insubordination and usurpation, will never live down the stigma of such disservice at the most critical time in the Western world's struggle for democratic survival . . . A most deplorable and embarrassing situation to the U.S. and the U.N.! A most welcome one for Kremlin, Inc.!

J. BALFOUR MILLER

Natchez, Miss.

Sir:

How come General MacArthur was not replaced by General Vaughan? . . .

MADGE McMICHAEL

Orlando, Fla.

Sir:

Let me commend your magazine for trying to focus our attention on Asia. Truman has relieved MacArthur of all his posts. The

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME
April 20, 1951

Volume LVII
Number 18

TIME, APRIL 30, 1951



"You are welcome to Elsinore," says Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, in Shakespeare's masterpiece. Visit this ancient, historic castle. It's near Copenhagen.

Get all this on your trip to



Only Pan American World Airways offers so many advantages—and at no extra fare:

- Luxurious Constellation-type Clippers* direct to Oslo and Stockholm.
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Scandinavia



"Little mermaid," immortalized by Hans Christian Andersen, watches over Copenhagen's busy harbor.



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Blow Worries Away!**

Hawaii

**Lovely tropic isles in friendly waters
... easy to reach at a moderate cost!**



Now more than ever you will welcome what Hawaii so lavishly offers. The fragrant beauty and romance of flower-gay isles... the just-right blending of sunshine and cool breezes... a new, captivating way of life among a warm-hearted, happy people! You don't need a passport or foreign exchange... you enjoy the finest of American travel facilities! ● Air and steamship lines link Hawaii with San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver. You can go one way by air, the other by sea, or round trip by either. From Honolulu, on the island of **Oahu**, short flights take you to the other major islands of the Hawaiian group... **Maui, Hawaii, Kauai**. Let your Travel Agent help you plan to visit all four islands at moderate cost.



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A 4½ Day Cruise by Luxury Liner

HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU
a non-profit organization
maintained for your service by
THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII

Hawaii invites you with year 'round charm. Come any time... come NOW!

general purposely sacrificed himself, to focus attention on the desperate need out there. I hope many millions more will join me in a fervent prayer that at the next election, the commander in chief be relieved of all his duties. Two years more may be too late, however.

TIBBS MAXEY

Louisville

Sir:

... It seems that the sword of righteousness so handily wielded by Mr. Truman at the outset of the Korean conflict has become an umbrella.

RUTH E. HANKINSON

Basking Ridge, N.J.

Sir:

... The only thing that I see wrong ... is that President Truman tolerated MacArthur's insubordination as long as he did ...

EDITH SMITH

Muskegon, Mich.

Sir:

It is high time that Congress does something to curb the Mad Man from Missouri—the petty politician who puts politics before honor—before he makes a complete shambles of everything ...

FRANCIS R. SOIKE

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Sir:

One of the most statesmanlike acts of recent years ... Mr. Truman has once again demonstrated his willingness to place the public good above obvious political advantage to himself.

ERNEST LEFEVER

New Haven, Conn.

Sir:

... A wise decision ...

BENJAMIN POPE JR.

Indianapolis

Sir:

In Texas I have often heard the expression, "Turn him out to graze," after an old horse had outlived his usefulness. In my opinion, this applies perfectly to Truman. Firing MacArthur was the last straw! ...

B. P. MARTIN

Dallas

Letters received, as TIME went to press, were 8 to 1 in favor of General MacArthur.—Ed.

Mules for Missouri

Sir:

The rumors that President Truman may run again (and possibly be re-elected) gain in strength.

There are, no doubt, thousands who would contribute substantial amounts to prevent such a catastrophe. I propose a simpler solution. Let the millions who have an ounce of intelligence contribute just \$1 each to a fund to buy a haberdashery store for Mr. Truman, to induce him to retire from politics. I enclose my check for \$1 as the first contribution to such a fund ...

Yours for returning the mules to Missouri.

ROBERT F. LOVE

San Mateo, Calif.

Royal Argument (Cont'd)

Sir:

... Mr. David Maclellan has the gall to suggest that the U.S. revert back to the dark ages and install a king as our ruler (TIME Letters, April 9).

No doubt we have a small minority in this country who subscribe to that kind of civil, the kind who rush over to Merry England

TIME, APRIL 30, 1951

Which "D" Will Bedevil Your Business?

Destruction

Dishonesty

Disappearance



YES—any one of these "Ds" could bedevil your business—hamstringing your operations—or even throw you into bankruptcy.

But now, with our 3-D Policy, you can enjoy broad protection against loss of money and securities handled in the conduct of your business ... protection against **Dishonesty** of employees, burglary, robbery, forgery—against **Disappearance**, possibly with no trace or evidence—against **Destruction**, by accident or design.

Formerly such protection was available only to banks. *Now it can be yours!* ... in our 3-D Policy, which covers these six major business hazards:

- 1** Loss of money, merchandise or securities by employee's dishonesty.
- 2** Loss of money and securities within premises through burglary, disappearance or destruction (including fire, flood, explosion).
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- 4** Loss by forgery of outgoing checks, drafts and the like.
- 5** Loss of securities from safe deposit box.
- 6** Loss of merchandise, fixtures and equipment by burglary.

Call an America Fore Agent today! Have him give you the full details! Or use the coupon below.

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Gentlemen: We desire further information about the 3-D Policy without cost or obligation.

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LOOK FOR THIS SEAL ON YOUR POLICIES



CAVALCADE OF SPORTS

...Jack Redmond



JACK REDMOND, AMERICAN TRICK SHOT GOLFER, HAS DISPLAYED HIS WIZARDRY ALL OVER THE GLOBE. HIS AUDIENCES HAVE RANGED FROM EUROPEAN ROYALTY TO NEW GUINEA HEAD HUNTERS!

IN MY BOOK, PRECISION COUNTS PLENTY IN SHAVING INSTRUMENTS. THAT'S WHY I USE THE GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR. IT'S THE HANDIEST, EASIEST-SHAVING RAZOR OF THEM ALL!



REDMOND'S FAMOUS FEAT OF DRIVING THE MIDDLE BALL OF THREE WITHOUT TOUCHING THE OTHERS IS A MIRACLE OF PRECISION!

Jack Redmond

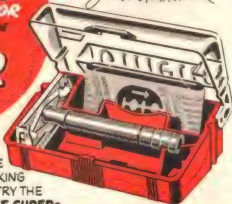
SHAVING BARBICAM SUPREME!

Gillette
SUPER-SPEED RAZOR

WITH IMPROVED 10-BLADE DISPENSER IN

STYRENE TRAVEL CASE \$1.00

1175 Value
* Has handy compartment for unused blades



TO TAKE THE FUSS OUT OF SHAVING... ENJOY THE SLICKEST AND BEST-LOOKING SHAVES OF YOUR LIFE... TRY THE ULTRAMODERN GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR. REMEMBER, ONLY GILLETTE COMBINES INSTANT BLADE CHANGING, REAL SHAVING COMFORT AND DOUBLE-EDGE ECONOMY!

For Utmost Shaving Comfort Use Gillette Blue Blades

Shaving's a breeze... quick, easy and refreshing... with today's super-keen Gillette Blue Blades. Double-edged for double service... double economy... they last far longer than ordinary blades. Gillette's improved Dispenser clips out a new blade PRESTO and has a convenient compartment for used blades. Always use Gillette Blue Blades, precision-made for your Gillette Razor.

look sharp! feel sharp! be sharp!



use Gillette Blue Blades
WITH THE SHARPEST EDGES EVER HONED

SHARPENED BY THE SHARPEST EDGES EVER HONED

and bow and grovel at the feet of these titled parasites... Any time the U.S. takes on a king as a ruler, I'll take out my first papers as a Chinaman.

WALTER B. ALFORD

Darby, Pa.

Sir:

... Surely Mr. Macellan knows something of our history and what we think of kings...

W. T. ARMSTRONG

Garland, Texas

Sir:

Reader Macellan's letter was a great tonic. It has given us "poor" English a damned good laugh. You are to be congratulated on publishing it. We are now sitting back ready to chortle over the replies from the Middle West!

W. JEPHCOTE

Watford, Herts, England

While Tallulah Breathes

Sir:

Your April article on Barbara Bel Geddes says: "Cornell, Bankhead, Hayes and Lawrence will not have to give way to Barbara for a while yet." May I voice the modest and well-considered proposition that as long as Tallulah Bankhead breathes, she will have to give up to no one, much less give way.

CALDER B. VAUGHAN

LaGrange, Ga.

Deep in the Heart of West Texas

Sir:

In your magazine of April 2 you say: "... Out-of-the-way spots like Abilene..."

Did you know that Abilene has a population of 50,000? It is on the highway that is called the Broadway of America; it is the very heart of West Texas. Abilene has enough oil interests so that large companies from all parts of the U.S. are opening branch offices in this "out-of-the-way spot."

Abilene has extensive manufacturing business, farm and cattle business. We have one university, Hardin-Simmons; two colleges (denominational) and two business colleges.

DOROTHY FAGAN

Abilene, Texas

¶ Hail, Abilene, all hail!—Ed.

Analysis of the French Mind

Sir:

... Appreciation and unstinted admiration for your brilliant articles on France in your April 2 issue entitled "France Since the Revolution" and "Brave Old Wheelhorse." In a condensed form, these articles constitute the very best analysis of the French mind that I have ever read...

W. G. GROENINX VAN ZOELLEN

Mexico City

Fulbright for President?

Sir:

Senator Fulbright has hit at the root of our problems when he said: "Morality has become identical with legality" (TIME, April 9). This socialistic doctrine is imparted to our children in the schools, with the result that a man who does not believe that that which is lawful is right may be found in about the same proportion as uranium ore to salt.

The American people must awaken to the fact that they have been hoodwinked into believing that the state is outside moral law, and may do things which it is immoral for an individual to do... It is no more right for the state to play Robin Hood than the individual; neither does the majority have a right to set themselves up as a many-headed Hitler.

If Senator Fulbright believes what he has

Progress against ANEMIA



ANEMIA affects millions of people, both young and old, in our country today. Fortunately, medical science has accomplished wonders in treating certain types of this disease.

Anemia caused by a deficiency of iron can be easily cured. This is usually accomplished by taking medicine containing concentrated iron which the doctor prescribes. Foods such as lean meat, eggs, and green, leafy vegetables are rich in iron and should be included in the diet.

What Medical Science Is Doing...

The control of *pernicious anemia* is one of the great triumphs of modern medicine. Less than twenty-five years ago, victims of this disease generally lived only two and one-half years from the time the condition was diagnosed.

In 1926, however, a substance was found in liver that usually would do much to control pernicious anemia. Today, as a result of this discovery, the one hundred thousand people in the United States with this disease are able to live nearly normal lives.

Continuing research has developed



Normal blood looks like this through a microscope. The red cells contain a proper amount of coloring matter, or hemoglobin, a substance necessary for the transportation of oxygen throughout the body.



Anemic blood, from a victim of nutritional or iron-deficiency anemia, looks like this. The red cells are reduced in number, and are pale in color because they lack sufficient hemoglobin.

other effective weapons against this disease—for example, vitamin B-12. This vitamin controls pernicious anemia as effectively as liver extract.

Authorities say that there are many different types of anemia, each of which has a *specific* cause. Various dietary deficiencies, defects in the functions of the organs that manufacture blood cor-

puscles, exposure to toxic substances, and certain underlying chronic conditions or infections may be responsible for it.

What You Can Do...

Anemia may develop gradually. Often the first symptoms—such as fatigue, weakness, and nervousness—may not seem serious enough to demand medical attention.

If these symptoms persist, however, they should receive proper medical attention. Specialists say that it is unwise to resort to any form of self-treatment. They emphasize that anemia can be cured or controlled only when the *exact* cause of the disease is determined and appropriate treatment is given.

The strength and vitality of every part of the body depend upon an adequate supply of normal, healthy blood. That is why it is wise for everyone to consult the doctor promptly if anemia is suspected. If the disease is diagnosed early, patients can usually be restored to normal good health, providing they follow the doctor's advice about treatment, diet, and other factors.

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said . . . he is our greatest hope of survival and the brightest body in the political heavens. Oh for a President with such unorthodox, unpopular and reactionary views and thoughts.

Seminole, Texas **BOWLING M. HITT**

Sir:

. . . It looks as if it will take a miracle man to save the Democrats from defeat in the next U.S. election.

If a foreigner may offer advice in such matters, I would suggest that they could find such a man in Senator Fulbright . . .

Toronto, Canada **BRENDAN O'BRIEN**

Britain in 1951

Sir:

As a Conservative Member of Parliament and one who had the privilege of living for many years in the U.S. I should like to congratulate you on your April 9 article, "Britain in 1951."

A Britisher could not ask for a fairer statement of his country's hopes and fears to be set before his American friends and allies.

RICHARD FORT

House of Commons
London, England

Sir:

. . . It sums up the position in Britain today with admirable fairness and remarkable insight. Since our return from a 2 1/2 years' tour of duty in your country, my wife and I have been doing our best to sell America to our countrymen and women. We have come to the conclusion that the hostility to which your correspondent refers, and which is, alas, very real, springs from two sources—ignorance of the U.S., and wounded pride. The former could be remedied by better education, but for the latter there is no remedy but TIME.

B. B. SCHOFIELD
Vice Admiral (ret.)

London, England

Sir:

. . . Your article by Thomas Griffith exactly hits both the facts and the feeling in England today.

GERALD RUSTON
Hampstead, London, England

G.B.S. in Three Dimensions

Sir:

With the simultaneous publication of his last will and testament and the biography by Miss Patch reviewed in TIME [April 9] we can now make a definitive evaluation of George Bernard Shaw in three dimensions:

1) Professional life. Generally conceded that he wrote nothing of merit for the theater after *Saint Joan*.

2) Politically. He finished up not as a Socialist in the Anglo-American meaning of the term but as a complete supporter of Communist dictatorship principle . . .

3) As a man, he deliberately insulted the Christian religion in his will. He bequeathed the usual minor legacies to his servants like any prosperous tradesman; also an annuity of £52 (\$145 at present rate of exchange) to an American relative . . . Not a thin dime to any form of . . . charity in England . . . or America . . . Instead, an instruction for publication of his love letters to an actress, and the balance on a scheme for remodeling the English language, the utter futility of which has been repeatedly shown by Gilbert Murray and others.

When Shaw visited Moscow . . . the *Manchester Guardian*, unimpressed by his capering, described him as a "vain, rich old man," a description that still stands . . .

CHARLES E. WHITTAKER
Beverly Hills, Calif.



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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

We recently heard some good news about our "stringer" (part-time correspondent) in Rangoon. He is On Pe, outstanding Burmese author and journalist. The news: he receives this month the 1950 *Sage Beikman* ("Literary Shrine") Prize, his country's equivalent of a Pulitzer Prize.

The award is presented by the Burma Translation Society, which is headed by Prime Minister Thakin Nu. It goes to the best novel of the year, in this case On Pe's *Min Hmu Dan* ("The Civil Servant"), a story of the corrupt bureaucracy run by Burmese and British officials during Britain's rule in Burma.

Stringer On Pe reports to *TIME* editors on conditions in his area and aids regular correspondents when they arrive on story assignments. He is a graduate of the University of Rangoon, later taught there. After holding several top editorial spots, he has become chief editor of Burma Press Syndicate. His wife, Nu Yin, is a poetess and short-story writer.



Under the pen name "Tet Toe," which means "Progress," Newsman PE

has translated many Western classics for Burmese readers. Among them: Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*, Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, Ludwig's *Napoleon* and several De Maupassant short stories. One less classical On Pe translation: Dale Carnegie's *How to Stop Worrying and Start Living*. With his new novel he plans to reverse the process by translating it into English for British and American readers.

The National Institutes of Health in Washington report that *TIME* recently helped, in an odd way, to solve a medical mystery. Here's their story:

Pediatricians in & around Washington had been concerned in recent summers over an "unknown" illness which had broken out among children. Symptoms: sudden and high fever, small blisters in the throat, occasional loss of appetite, vomiting, convulsions and prostration, head- and stomach-ache. Dr. R. J. Huebner and other doctors hunted high & low in medical literature for description of such a disease but found none. Deciding it was a new one,

they prepared to report it in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Then one day, luckily before he sent in the report, Dr. Huebner read our Medicine section's story (*TIME*, Sept. 4) on the quasi-retirement of Dr. John

Zahorsky, a granddaddy of American pediatrics and once Huebner's professor. Though he hadn't thought of his old teacher in years, Huebner knew that

if any U.S. doctor had ever described the mysterious children's disease, it would be Zahorsky. He dug out the aging doctor's books, got results. One Zahorsky tome listed the symptoms, called the disease "Herpangina." Following this clue, doctors found that Zahorsky had first named the disease in 1924.

Saved from a medical slip, Dr. Huebner and colleagues rewrote this report for publication in the *A.M.A. Journal* (March 3). Instead of telling about a "new" child's disease, they reported the rediscovery of Herpangina.

There is some evidence that this kind of thing happens fairly often among the 66,000 U.S. doctors and dentists who read *TIME* each week. It may help explain why members of the AMA vote *TIME* "America's most important magazine."

You may be wearing a *TIME* cover around your neck, as a cravat. Reason: cloth designers such as Georgette Duffee of Manhattan's Falcon Studio keep their patterns somewhat tied to the news. When she saw Artist Boris Artzybasheff's cover picture of Siam's King Phumiphon last year, she thought it offered a good way to keep her lines related to the increased news on Southeast Asia. So the cover's little men with lanterns, its tiny half-moons and mystic squibbles, became part of a maroon-blue-white design. When a researcher went to buy a *TIME* tie, she found only one left in stock.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

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TIME, APRIL 30, 1951

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Often, even a young woman can feel too tired to keep up with her crowd. So tired she'd rather sit home than go out on dates. She "gives up" on her grooming. She despairs over hair that has lost its luster—fingernails that are brittle and uneven—a complexion that's gone bad. Just when she should be her most radiant, she's left out—hopelessly asking herself, "What's the matter with me?"

But she'll never get the real answer by merely sitting at home. She should see her doctor. Her trouble could be a nutritional deficiency. Or, as in many cases, an under-active thyroid—or some other glandular abnormality. The doctor could pin down the trouble by making a few tests.


Above all, she should call on her doctor soon enough to avoid real damage in later years. A slight disorder of gland secretions, neglected too long, can badly affect certain organs and their functions. Menstrual irregularity, obesity or diabetes, even sterility, could result.

Don't delay too long

Don't permit an under-par youngster to drag along with hit-or-miss home remedies. Insist that the case be judged by your doctor—it will cost you less in the long run. He has many tests—easy for the patient—that can reveal the true state of affairs and indicate proper treatment.

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Through Bioresearch For
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couldn't believe

fun in being young

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In recent years, many newly developed drugs have increased the physician's powers amazingly. For example, he may nowadays restore the body chemistry to its proper balance by employing substances of endocrine origin—frequently producing a complete recovery at the “eleventh hour.”

Make an appointment

Why wait till *almost* too late? You, and your family, should see your doctor at sensible intervals. The safest rule is once a year *at least*. Let him check over your family's state of health, run tests if advisable, and keep all of you in sound condition. See your doctor regularly.

Let the Doctor Decide

Don't try to treat yourself. Go to your doctor. If you don't have a family physician, get one now. He will come to know your normal condition so well, he can quickly detect anything wrong. At his command are medicine's amazing recent discoveries in diagnostic procedures, treatment, and new drugs.

Armour is proud of its share in the development of many of these drugs. They are available to you only through a doctor's prescription. He may, or may not, find you need one of them. But you'll feel better, stay better, if you give him the chance to decide. See your doctor *regularly*.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

The Old Soldier

[See Cover]

A hush fell over the assembled Congress of the United States and the crowded galleries. In the silence, the Doorkeeper's voice came clear: "Mr. Speaker, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur."

In a great wave, the applause and cheers burst upon the erect figure who strode down the aisle. Democrats, Republicans, and the crowds in the galleries rose as one, clapped and shouted on & on. Across 8,700 miles, through cheering crowds, clouds of black headlines and storms of angry argument, Douglas MacArthur had come to this podium to make his stand before the nation and to state his case to the world. He stood in a trim Eisenhower jacket without ribbons or medals, back rigid, his face stony—a dismissed commander conscious that history plucked at his sleeve, peered down at him from the lenses of the television cameras. He waited, impassively. As silence fell, he began to speak slowly, in a deep, resonant voice. "I address you," he said, "with neither rancor nor bitterness in the fading twilight of life, with but one purpose in mind: to serve my country." Applause welled up again, interrupting him as it was to do again & again—in all, some 30 times.

Douglas MacArthur spoke with a native eloquence that the nation had not heard in years, without bombast or gesture. The resonant voice sometimes rasped, sometimes sank almost to a whisper, but never rose from a low, confident pitch.

Global. In his first ten minutes, he dismissed critics who accused him of ignoring Europe, or of wanting to reimpose a discredited past upon Asia. "The issues are global," he said, "and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole. While Asia is commonly referred to as the gateway to Europe, it is no less true that Europe is the gateway to Asia . . . There are those who claim our strength is inadequate to protect on both fronts . . . I can think of no greater expression of defeatism."

MacArthur swung a majestic glance backward at Asia's past. "The peoples of Asia found their opportunity in the war just past to throw off the shackles of colonialism and now see the dawn of new opportunity . . . This is the direction of Asian progress and it may not be stopped."



THE JOINT CHIEFS: COLLINS, SHERMAN, BRADLEY, VANDENBERG
On four issues, agreement with MacArthur.

In China, MacArthur found "a new and dominant power in Asia, which, for its own purposes, is allied with Soviet Russia, but which in its own concepts and methods has become aggressively imperialistic." In Japan, "the Japanese people since the war have undergone the greatest reformation recorded in modern history . . ." In the Philippines, "we must be patient and understanding and never fail them, as in our hour of need they did not fail us." On Formosa, "the government of the Republic of China has had the opportunity to refute by action much of the malicious gossip

which so undermined the strength of its leadership."

"I Strongly Recommend." Since the war, said MacArthur, the U.S.'s strategic frontier has shifted to embrace the whole Pacific. It now runs along an island chain held by the U.S. and its allies from the Aleutians to the Marianas. "Any major breach of that line . . . would render vulnerable to determined attack every other major segment . . . This is a military estimate as to which I have yet to find a military leader who will take exception. For that reason, I have strongly recommended in the past . . . that under no circumstances must Formosa fall under Communist control." Republicans applauded wildly. On the Democratic side, members were stolidly silent.

Then Douglas MacArthur turned to the crucial issue of Korea. "While I was not consulted prior to the President's decision to intervene in support of the Republic of Korea," he said, "that decision, from a military standpoint, proved a sound one." The enemy was hurled back, and victory was complete when Red China intervened. "This created a new war and an entirely

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

The Defense Department last week reported 1,379 more U.S. casualties in Korea, bringing the total since June to 69,775. The breakdown:

DEAD	10,363
WOUNDED	39,613
MISSING	10,799

Total casualties by services: Army, 59,694; Marines, 8,946; Navy, 645; Air Force, 490.



GENERAL MACARTHUR ADDRESSING CONGRESS
"With but one purpose in mind: to serve my country."

new situation . . . which called for new decisions in the diplomatic sphere." Such decisions, said MacArthur bitterly, "have not been forthcoming."

MacArthur flung down his challenge and his program. "While no man in his right mind would advocate sending our ground forces into continental China . . . I felt that military necessity in the conduct of the war made necessary 1) intensification of our economic blockade against China; 2) imposition of a naval blockade against the China coast; 3) removal of restrictions on air reconnaissance of China's coastal area and of Manchuria; 4) removal of restrictions on the [Chinese Nationalists] on Formosa, with logistical support to contribute to their effective operations against the Chinese mainland.

"For entertaining these views, all professionally designed to support our forces committed to Korea and to bring hostilities to an end with the least possible delay and at a saving of countless American and

allied lives, I have been severely criticized in lay circles, principally abroad, despite my understanding that from a military standpoint the above views have been fully shared in the past by practically every military leader concerned with the Korean campaign including our own Joint Chiefs of Staff." The Republicans rose as a man and cheered. Democrats sat in unhappy silence.

MacArthur went on with his scorching indictment. "I called for reinforcements, but was informed that reinforcements were not available. I made clear that if not permitted to destroy the enemy-built-up bases north of the Yalu, if not permitted to utilize the friendly Chinese force of some 600,000 men on Formosa, if not permitted to blockade the China coast to prevent the Chinese Reds from getting succor from without, and if there were to be no hope of major reinforcements, the position of the command from the military standpoint forbade victory."

Victory, Not Indecision. As he spoke, MacArthur kept his hands firmly anchored to each end of the lectern, except to turn pages. Only once, when he reached for a glass of water, did he show the slight hand tremor he has had since the middle of World War II. To his critics who charged him with wanting to start a world war MacArthur retorted emphatically: "I know war as few other men now living know it, and nothing to me is more revolting . . . But once war is forced upon us, there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end. War's very object is victory."

Attempts to appease Red China are useless, said MacArthur. "They are blind to history's clear lesson . . . Like blackmail, [appeasement] lays the basis for new and successively greater demands until, as in blackmail, violence becomes the only other alternative. Why, my soldiers asked of me, surrender military advantages to an enemy in the field?"

He paused dramatically, then said: "I could not answer."

"Some may say to avoid spread of the conflict into an all-out war with China. Others, to avoid Soviet intervention. Neither explanation seems valid, for China is already engaging with the maximum power it can commit, and the Soviet will not necessarily mesh its actions with our moves."

"Like a cobra, any new enemy will more likely strike whenever it feels that the relativity in military or other potential is in its favor on a worldwide basis."

Douglas MacArthur had hurled his challenge, and was ready to make his farewells. "I have just left your fighting sons in Korea," he told his hushed audience. "and I can report to you without reservation that they are splendid in every way . . . Those gallant men will remain often in my thoughts and in my prayers always."

He dropped his voice a little, and went on. "When I joined the Army, even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all of my boyish hopes and dreams . . . The hopes and dreams have long since vanished, but I still remember



MOTORCADE IN HONOLULU

Carl Mydans—LIFE



ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO

AP Wire

the refrain of one of the most popular barracks ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that old soldiers never die; they just fade away.

"And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Goodbye."

It was a spine-tingling and theatrical climax, audaciously beyond the outer limits of ordinary present-day oratory. In the wild crash of applause, many a legislative eye was wet. So were many other eyes across the land as the nation turned from radios and television screens back to office duties and neglected chores. Douglas MacArthur handed his manuscript to the clerk, waved to his wife in the visitors' gallery, then strode through the cheering rows of Congressmen. History would remember this day and this man, and mark him large.

Hero's Welcome

One after another, the great cities of San Francisco, Washington and New York found themselves gripped by a kind of patriotic emotion seldom evoked in the doubting cynical mid-century. A similar excitement spread across the rest of the country. General Douglas MacArthur, after 14 years in the Pacific Ocean area, had come home to the greatest ovation ever given an American.

Even to those who fully sensed the U.S. public's indignation at Harry Truman's summary firing of the nation's No. 1 soldier, it was an amazing phenomenon. For even to those who looked on his battle plan for Asia with misgiving, Douglas MacArthur was a hero, a brave, powder-stained old warrior-statesman who had already taken his place in history beside Grant and Lee, Pershing and Farragut. The very sound of his name—after a steady diet of heroes who seemed half-ashamed of being heroes at all—seemed to leave millions with a lump in their throats and a cheer on their lips.

San Francisco reacted, from the moment of his arrival, as though every man, woman & child had been given a massive



TICKER TAPE IN MANHATTAN

AP Wire



ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

N.Y. Daily Mirror—International



PARADE IN WASHINGTON

Associated Press

shot of adrenalin. Ten thousand people roared delightedly as he stepped out of his Constellation *Bataan* into the glare of massed floodlights at San Francisco airport. As he reached the ground, hundreds broke past police lines and surrounded him in a gabbling, jostling, hand-grabbing throng; they stayed around him as an Army band pumped unheard music, while officials pushed & shoved, and cannon banged out a 17-gun salute. It took 20 noisy minutes before the MacArthurs got into their car.

It was only a beginning. It took the general's motorcade two hours to crawl 14 miles through the yelling crowds, and he got to his suite in the St. Francis Hotel only by the desperate efforts of a flying wedge of cops—75,000 surging, shouting, fainting people had jammed all the streets and the square in front of the building.

No Political Aspirations. Next day, standing before a sea of faces in San Francisco's Civic Center, MacArthur alluded for the first time to the controversy which had brought him home:

"I have just been asked if I intended to enter politics. My reply was 'No.' I have no political aspirations whatever. I do not intend to run for any political office. I hope that my name will never be used in a political way." He added: "The only politics I have is contained in a simple phrase known to all of you—God Bless America." The crowd roared.

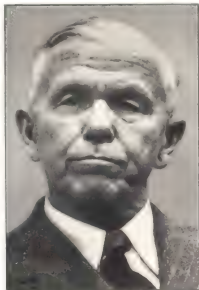
Then he flew on to conquer Washington. Though the *Bataan* did not land until after midnight, 12,000 were on hand to welcome him. Among them were his critics in the highest brass: Defense Secretary George Marshall and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On hand, too, was Harry Truman's military aide, Major General Harry Vaughan, who shook MacArthur's hand and retreated, announcing with some relief: "Well, that was simple!"

The big drama of MacArthur's 20 hours in Washington was played out the next day on Capitol Hill with his address to the joint meeting of the House and Senate. But he also appeared before more than 500,000 people, 250,000 of them gathered in one enormous, rumbling throng around the Washington Monument. He strode gallantly into Constitution Hall to make a three-minute speech to 6,000 ladies of the D.A.R. (who carefully removed their hats en masse to provide a clear view for all). "I have long sought personally to pay you the tribute that is in my heart . . ." he said. "In this hour of crisis, all patriots look to you."

Jugs & Pipes. The whole country was being caught up by the drama and excitement of the general's return. Record companies rushed MacArthur's congressional speech into wax. Telegrams and letters descended upon the MacArthurs. Long-bowled cornob pipes, Toby jugs bearing the MacArthur visage, MacArthur pictures of all descriptions were rushed on sale. In Seattle, an infuriated logger tried to drown another by pushing his head into a bucket of beer for saying that the MacArthur speech was tripe.

On this wave of enthusiasm, the MacArthurs invaded New York. Mrs. MacArthur and 13-year-old son Arthur approached the Big City, not only as celebrities but as sightseers. In all the welcoming ceremonies, the boy had seemed quiet and a little nervous. But he displayed no awe at his first sight of Manhattan's glittering skyline. "Where is the Stork Club?" he asked Mrs. Vincent Impellitteri, the mayor's wife.

When Mayor Impellitteri presented Arthur with a football, he confided to him that the trip had been a profitable one; he had also gotten a racing bicycle in San Francisco. On Saturday, one of his father's aides took him to the Polo Grounds, where more gifts flowed in: Leo Durocher himself presented Arthur with a Giant cap, a mitt, a Giant windbreaker and two autographed baseballs. And when he left, just



GEORGE MARSHALL
With 12,000 others, a welcome.

before the end of the New York-Brooklyn game, a Dodger fan gave him that final badge of acceptance—the bird. "Hey Artie," cried a rasping voice: "How's Truman?"

But New York's great gift to the MacArthurs was an awesome one—the greatest and most exuberant welcome the city had ever seen. When MacArthur strode from the Waldorf-Astoria to his open car—the same two-toned Chrysler in which Eisenhower had ridden six years before—millions of people were gathering on sidewalks, in trees, in windows, on countless rooftops along a 19.2-mile parade route to catch a glimpse of the famed cap and the famed profile.

Holiday Mood. Everybody cheered. Even those who hadn't made up their minds on the military course that MacArthur recommended cheered the man—the returning hero to whom the nation was paying its belated thanks. They cheered a man of chin-out affirmations, who seemed

a welcome contrast to men of indecision and negation. A good many in the crowd saw Douglas MacArthur as a symbol of a kind of patriotism that still existed for them even if sophisticates dismissed it as old-fashioned. They felt that, at the very least, a great soldier had been wronged in the way he had been dismissed, and they were determined to show that the country itself did not consider him dishonored or disgraced. It was they who clipped his photograph and hung it on the wall, who stood hours in patient queues waiting for the flashing moment when MacArthur's car would pass, who made the reception for MacArthur—as it was in Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington—something more than a gathering of Americans who love a parade and cluster curiously to see a celebrity. The man in the street, whatever his politics, honored a military hero. The mood was holiday.

From the moment the general's motorcade moved off, the city's great towers—which stood clean and glowing under a bright blue sky—resounded to a flowing torrent of sound. At the tip of Manhattan it increased. Ships and tugs lent their whistles to the din. Then, lower Broadway—the financial district's Canyon of Heroes—began to resound to the clomp of police horses, the crash of brass bands, as paraders moved out to lead MacArthur a mile to City Hall. History's greatest fall of paper, ticker tape and torn telephone books (2.850 tons) cascaded down, filling the street ankle-deep. It fell so thickly for a time that it completely blurred the lenses of television cameras.

Through the carnival scenes beat the steady, deafening sound of cheering as the general passed by. He got out twice—once to speak a few words at City Hall, once before St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Francis Cardinal Spellman walked into the street in his brilliant red robes to shake the hero's hand.

For the rest he simply sat, waving, plainly conserving his strength after a week of excitement and strain that would have exhausted many a younger man. His car moved slowly through a rain of colored cloth in the garment district, through new bargains of paper on Fifth Avenue, and on at last back to the Waldorf-Astoria. There for a few days he shut himself away from reporters, crowds and flashbulbs. This week in Chicago and Milwaukee, more parades, salutes and ceremonies awaited the conquering hero.

Cheers & Second Looks

In the first heady aftermath of MacArthur's speech, many a Republican chorused praise ("magnificent," "tremendous") without apparently realizing all that MacArthur had said. Indiana's irascible isolationist Senator William Jenner seemed to think that MacArthur had opposed military aid to Europe: "Ex-President Hoover and the Republicans in Congress bought us 85 precious days in their fight on troops to Europe. MacArthur has bought us another, perhaps a final chance, to destroy the Administration's pro-Com-

munist, pro-Socialist foreign policy." Ohio's Senator Robert Taft, who had understood what he heard, announced that "I have long approved of General MacArthur's program," though Taft had fought to weaken the draft, to restrict troops for Europe, to scuttle the North Atlantic pact on the ground that it might be provocative to Russia.

Plain Talk. The fact was that Soldier MacArthur was speaking his convictions, and they were tailored to no political wind. His charge that the J.C.S. approved many of his views embarrassed Democrats, as did his insistence that Formosa was vital to U.S. defense. They squirmed as he declared that he had asked for new diplomatic decisions and gotten none, and when he said: "Why, my soldiers asked of me, surrender military advantages to an enemy in the field? I could not answer." Neither could the Democrats.

But he thoroughly discomfited some of his noisiest Republican supporters who had been assailing Truman for sending troops to Korea. Nebraska's Kenneth Wherry had pointedly called it "Truman's war," and Pennsylvania's Ed Martin had declared that the U.S. people "have no confidence in the hasty midnight decision which ordered our soldiers into the so-called police action in Korea." MacArthur said: "That decision, from a military standpoint, proved a sound one."

And MacArthur lent no support to those who, with ex-President Hoover, would make the U.S. a Gibraltar, or to Taft's thesis, reiterated last week, that "We must not overcommit this country . . . There is a definite limit to what we can do." MacArthur said: "There are those who claim our strength is inadequate to protect on both fronts. I can think of no greater expression of defeatism."

Internationalists in both parties were concerned at MacArthur's omission of any mention of the United Nations, to which, as the first U.N. commander in history, he last week delivered a progress report. Many were also sobered by MacArthur's guess that if his proposals were carried out, Russia "will not necessarily" enter the war. Though Republicans in Congress considered MacArthur a godsend to the party, there were few who publicly endorsed all of his proposals.

Acclaim. In the press, the pattern was the same. The Scripps-Howard newspapers could and did give MacArthur's speech full approval; it was, in fact, an eloquent summation of their editorial position. The Hearst papers and McCormick's Chicago Tribune, determinedly isolationist, forgot it all, and cheered as though they had been in MacArthur's position all the time. But for most of the nation's press, editorial writers contented themselves with acclaiming the speech in general terms, cheering MacArthur the Soldier, berating the Administration—for its lack of policy—and demanding answers.

The Democrats lay low. The night before MacArthur's speech, Harry Truman had sent Secretary of State Dean Acheson out to brave the emotional storm and to

THE ARGUMENT

General MacArthur's voice had sounded loud & clear. The Administration spoke with three voices, all in general agreement but with different inflections:

How well is the U.S. doing in Korea?

MacArthur: "We could hold in Korea by constant maneuver . . . but could hope at best for only an indecisive campaign with its terrible and constant attrition . . ."

Truman: "So far, it has been successful. So far . . . we have prevented aggression from succeeding and bringing on a general war."

Bradley: "Even though it would possibly result for a time in a military stalemate, we have already achieved an international victory."

Under U.N. restrictions, how can the war end?

MacArthur: "The position of the command from the military standpoint forbade victory."

Bradley: "There is no early end in sight . . . Our armed forces will continue [to fight] until conditions permit a political decision to be reached . . . There is every reason to believe that the war in Korea can ultimately be concluded on honorable terms . . ."

Truman: "If the Communist authorities realize they cannot defeat us, if they realize it would be foolhardy to widen the hostilities beyond Korea, then they may recognize the folly of continuing their aggression."

Should the war be carried to China?

MacArthur: Yes. "Once war is forced upon us, there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end. War's very object is victory, not prolonged indecision."

Truman: No. "We would be running a very grave risk of starting a general war . . . We would become entangled in a vast conflict on the Continent of Asia."

Bradley: "Any such direct, unilateral solution to the problem would be militarily infeasible . . ."

Would extending the war provoke Russia?

MacArthur: "The Soviet will not necessarily mesh its actions with our moves. Like a cobra, any new enemy will more likely strike whenever it feels that the relativity in military or other potential is in its favor on a worldwide basis."

Bradley: "I don't think anybody can guess what 14 guys in the Kremlin would do . . . We cannot take the chance of trying to anticipate immediate Communist intentions. We can only determine their capabilities and prepare to meet them. Otherwise . . . we would be playing Russian roulette with a gun at our heads."

Acheson: "We usually talk about the rulers of the Soviet Union as though they were always well-informed, cool-headed and calculating. [But Soviet leaders] may be blinded to actual conditions in the outside world by the rigidity of their theory. And, what is even more dangerous . . . they are subject to becoming rattled."

What is our goal in the Far East?

MacArthur: "In war, there is no substitute for victory."

Truman: "We are trying to prevent a third world war."

Is China Russia's stooge?

MacArthur: "[Communist China is] a new and dominant power in Asia, which, for its own purposes, is allied with Soviet Russia, but which in its own concepts and methods has become aggressively imperialistic, with a lust for expansion . . . There is little of the ideological concept either one way or another in the Chinese make-up . . . Their interests are at present parallel with those of the Soviet . . ."

Truman: "The whole Communist imperialism is back of the attack on peace in the Far East . . . They want to control all Asia from the Kremlin."

What about Europe?

MacArthur: "Here [in Asia] we fight Europe's wars with arms while the diplomats there still fight it with words . . . if we lose the war to Communism in Asia, the fall of Europe is inevitable; win it, and Europe most probably would avoid war yet preserve freedom . . . You cannot appease or otherwise surrender to Communism in Asia without simultaneously undermining our efforts to halt its advance in Europe."

Truman: "[Korea] has given the free world warning and what is vastly more important, time to begin building up its own defenses. We fight for time."

What about our U.N. allies?

MacArthur: No mention of them in his address. In the past, however, he has praised their contributions, but pointed out that they are not large enough.

Acheson: "The major purpose of the Soviet strategy . . . appears to be to isolate us, to weaken the moral strength of our position, to break apart our ties and our allies, and to prevent us from moving ahead together to build the strength on which our safety depends."

insist that the Administration still wanted the Reds to bear the onus of any extension of hostilities." J.C.S. Chairman Omar Bradley (who presides but has no vote in J.C.S. deliberations) also got in a lick before MacArthur spoke. In a speech cleared with State, Bradley insisted that "our best chance for survival . . . is to continue negotiation in this worldwide conflict as long as possible."

Sober heads in both parties pleaded for calm judgment. Said Pennsylvania's big Jim Duff: "The country is on a tremendous emotional binge." In a radio debate, Indiana's Senator Homer Capehart declared angrily that anyone who opposed using Chiang's forces was fundamentally "sympathetic with Communist China." Shouted Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey: "The Senator is a prevaricator . . ." The broadcast ended as the two Senators fell into an ineffectual but angry battle of shoves, which another Senator present described as "a cream-puffy business."

In Congress, the Republicans pressed for an all-out investigation of Administration foreign policy by a special committee, with the membership split equally between the two parties. The Democrats, led by Georgia's astute Senator Richard Russell, held out for a hearing before the combined Senate Armed Services Committee and Foreign Relations Committee, where the Democrats' normal majority would give them control. Not only MacArthur but all the Joint Chiefs would be called to testify.

By week's end, Russell had won his point. And the country, a little breathless but sobering up, was discussing the fateful issues of foreign policy with more intelligence, information and interest than it had in years. If Douglas MacArthur could force an effective foreign policy on both the isolationist Wherrys and the hesitant Achesons, he would indeed have served his country as "an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty."

"From a Military Standpoint"

Though the issues raised by General MacArthur were worldwide, the first burst of debate by Congressmen and the military centered on a single technical point: Did the Joint Chiefs of Staff agree with his proposals, as he had charged—to the loudest applause of his address?

Strictly speaking, MacArthur was dead right. In fact, the four steps he urged had been lifted from a J.C.S. proposal which had been sent him in Tokyo for comment. But whereas the J.C.S. had used the term "air reconnaissance," MacArthur went on to urge the right to "destroy the enemy built-up bases north of the Yalu" and in this he did not claim that the J.C.S. supported him, whatever the headlines, editorial writers or hasty orators said in the next 24 hours. Obviously, with his carefully phrased charge, MacArthur had scored an effective blow.

In the first few hours, all the Administration could do in rebuttal was to produce the lame statement—put out by the Pen-

tagon—that the President, in relieving MacArthur, had acted on the "unanimous recommendations" of his civilian and military advisers, including the Joint Chiefs, a denial which did not meet what MacArthur had charged.

But the qualification in MacArthur's speech on which the J.C.S. is likely to base its explanations to Congress is the phrase "from a military standpoint." The J.C.S. like MacArthur saw no military end to the Korean war and its steady casualties unless the U.N. command took the four steps outlined by MacArthur. But the Joint Chiefs, like MacArthur, also realized that other factors were involved e.g.: Would Russia come in? Would U.N. allies support the U.S.? As there were political estimates involved, the Joint



J. G. Zimmerman
TIMESMAN LEVIERO
A hunch worked.

Chiefs fell back on military tradition, let State make the decisions in the political department.

At week's end, the Pentagon issued a gruff statement that "the basic differences" between J.C.S. and MacArthur would be explained fully to Congress.

OPINION

MacArthur Approved

A Gallup poll, taken after General MacArthur's speech, found 54% in favor of MacArthur's proposals to blockade the China coast, bomb Red Chinese bases in Manchuria, and help the Chinese Nationalists invade the mainland. Opposed: 34%.

Only 30% thought that the U.S. should start an all-out war with Communist China, but 46% (v. 38% opposed) thought that Chiang Kai-shek's forces could defeat the Communists on the mainland if given supplies and logistical support by the U.S.

Should the U.S. defend Formosa from Communist attack? The vote was yes, 6 to 1.

THE PRESIDENCY

Wake Island Leak

President Truman had canceled a scheduled speech so as not to "detract" from Douglas MacArthur's day. Publicly, the White House made a great show of leaving MacArthur unanswered. But privately, through the device of a leak to the New York Times, Harry Truman struck back. It seemed to be the opening of a battle in which each side would lean on documents marked "Secret" to make its case before the U.S.

After General MacArthur had made public the stand of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, New York Times Correspondent Tony Leviero shrewdly figured that the President might want to answer in kind. Leviero, who has just finished a three-year stint as White House correspondent and is a special favorite of the President's, went to work on his best Administration sources: Why not release the conference records of the Truman-MacArthur meeting on Wake Island last October? He knew that the President himself would probably have to okay his request. His hunch worked. Leviero was called to an undisclosed rendezvous and given the official Wake Island transcript. The Times had a scoop; the Administration had an audience without seeming to have said a word. Details:

¶ MacArthur, said Leviero's story, told the President at Wake Island that he thought neither Red China nor Soviet Russia would intervene in Korea. The Chinese could get no more than 50,000 to 60,000 troops across the Yalu, MacArthur reported, and if those troops moved on to Pyongyang, they would be slaughtered.⁶

¶ MacArthur expected victory over the North Koreans by Thanksgiving and planned to have the Eighth Army back in Japan by Christmas. He said that he would be able to release the seasoned 2nd Division for transfer to Europe by January.

¶ The President and the general came to an understanding on Formosa, the issue which had caused all the fuss. The President explained that he and the general disagreed only on method—the President had no intention of letting Formosa fall into Chinese Communist hands, but he planned to achieve his objective by neutralizing the island with the Seventh Fleet, while MacArthur proposed outright occupation. MacArthur then said he understood the President's position clearly, and according to Leviero's account, apologized for the embarrassment he had caused the President with his unauthorized message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the subject.

¶ Everyone at the parley agreed that the Japanese peace treaty should be concluded

⁶ The White House leak left the implication that, because of MacArthur's assurances, the Administration was completely surprised by the Chinese intervention. But 18 days before Wake Island, the Indian delegation (relying on information picked up by India's ambassador at Peking) warned the British government, which passed the warning on to the U.N. and the State Department, that the Chinese would move into Korea if the U.N. forces crossed the 38th parallel.

rapidly. MacArthur was quoted in favor of inviting both Russia and Red China to the peace treaty and proceeding without them if they refused the invitations.

Publication of Leviero's scoop brought Republican accusations that the Administration was underhandedly trying to smear MacArthur, and that it had set its Pentagon forces to studying MacArthur's 53-year military career in the hopes of finding something to tar him with.

The general himself let his chief adviser, Major General Courtney Whitney, a one-time Manila lawyer, answer the Leviero story for him. Whitney picked out only one major point, charged that it was the State Department and military intelligence in Washington who were guilty of failing to warn MacArthur about Chinese intentions. Whitney did not otherwise challenge the Leviero report, or make any point at all of a tactical error made by Harry Truman: in declassifying secret documents for the *Times*, he had set a precedent for declassifying documents that detail the position of the Joint Chiefs. This week the Pentagon promised to give Congress whatever records it wanted.

Brass Bands & Boos

Like everybody else, Harry Truman could hear the cheers and brass bands, but unlike everybody else, never once bothered to stick his head out the window.

At the moment Douglas MacArthur entered the House chamber, Dean Acheson hung his black Homburg on the rack outside the President's door. After a 20-minute huddle with the President over foreign policy, he left. Then, as if to make it pointedly clear that he was not watching his TV set, Harry Truman emerged, climbed into his car ten minutes earlier than usual and drove to Blair House for lunch. Whether he sneaked a peek at television there was a well-kept secret. (Acheson succumbed to temptation, caught the tail end of MacArthur's speech.)

The next afternoon, with MacArthur off to New York, the President, accompanied by Bess, drove in sunshine to Griffith Stadium to perform the traditional and normally happy presidential chore of tossing out the first ball of the season. There were a few boos from the bleachers when the President appeared, but they were drowned out when a band struck up *Hail to the Chief*. Grinning broadly, Southpaw Truman, after a couple of balks to tease photographers, pegged a fast throw to the infield. Then he and Bess settled back, munched a hot dog apiece, watched the Senators beat the Yankees, 5-3.

All went well until the beginning of the eighth inning, when the public-address system blared out the routine request for spectators to remain seated until the President had departed. The crowd's disconcerting response: a long and rolling boo. Harry Truman stared straight ahead. It was the first time in his six years of presiding at opening games that he had ever been booed; in fact it was the first time a President had been so booed since Herbert Hoover went to the ball game in 1931.

THE CONGRESS

A Great American

It was Jan. 10, 1945. A big, white-haired man with an owlish look rose at his desk in the U.S. Senate and began to read from the manuscript before him. His resonant voice rolled across the quiet chamber: "Each of us can only speak according to his little lights—and pray for a composite wisdom that shall lead us to high, safe ground." So Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg, of Michigan, swung into a 39-minute oration which galvanized the Senate.

U.S. security, he argued, could be won only by continuing to act in concert with other nations. "I do not believe that any nation hereafter can immunize itself by its own exclusive action," he said. "Our oceans



STATESMAN VANDENBERG
A mind changed.

have ceased to be moats." He wanted the U.S. to go forward into a new internationalism—the only road, as he saw it, to world peace.

The Luckiest Man. It was one of the dramatic moments of congressional history. For 20 years, Arthur Vandenberg had been a Hamiltonian nationalist (he had written three books on his hero). In the years before World War II, his nationalism had led him into isolationism. On that day in January, he stood at a crossroads.

The speech in which he announced his change of mind transcended party politics, laid the groundwork for bipartisanship in foreign policy ("unpartisanship" he preferred to call it), and lifted Congressmen up to a new faith. Senator Vandenberg was not the single author of bipartisanship, but he was its acknowledged leader. As such, and as the man who knew precisely what measures would get Senate approval, and as a man who could drive those measures through, Arthur Vandenberg was the most important U.S. foreign-

policy leader in Congress for the crucial years 1945-49.

In a contemplative moment, Arthur Vandenberg once said that he was "the luckiest man alive." In some respects, he was. His father, a harnessmaker, went bankrupt in the panic of 1893. But nine-year-old Arthur went to work, prospered in a line of schoolboy enterprises, quit the University of Michigan after a year, and got himself a job on the Grand Rapids *Herald*. There he admired and studied the flamboyant oratorical style of Michigan Congressman William Alden Smith, who later bought the *Herald*. Vandenberg looked up one day from his typewriter to confront Alden Smith himself, who had just been elected a U.S. Senator. Smith announced to his young assistant: "My boy, you are now editor and publisher of this newspaper."

"Van" was 22. Ten years later he was chairman of the Republican state convention, and master of an oratorical style worthy of Smith. He was a power, though a small one, in the G.O.P. At 44, he announced himself a candidate for the U.S. Senate against an able Democrat, the incumbent Woodbridge N. Ferris. The able Democrat died. The governor appointed Vandenberg to fill out the term. He was subsequently elected in 1928, re-elected in 1934, 1940 and 1946.

The Nationalist. He was energetic, grandiloquent, an inveterate smoker of the denicotinized cigars which were to become almost a trademark. He was thoroughly aware of his senatorial position. His sharp-eyed critics in the press gallery dubbed him "the putter pigeon with the kewpie smile." In domestic politics, he voted against the more radical measures of the New Deal, but voted for relief, Social Security, the New Deal housing program. He was the father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

In foreign policy, in the years before World War II, he generally closed his own eyes and tried to close the eyes of the nation to any affairs overseas. Four weeks after Germany invaded Poland, he said: "This so-called war is nothing but about 25 people and propaganda." He voted against the draft act and its extension, against Lend-Lease, against the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

What brought about his conversion was no vision on the road to Damascus. It was simply the result of Vandenberg's slow, earnest reasoning. But on that day in January 1945, an ordinary man became an extraordinary man, applauded for his eloquence, admired for his courage. Arthur Vandenberg's "little light" became, indeed, a considerable beacon.

He spoke at a moment when the near-victorious alliance of the United Nations was beginning to show its first cracks. Vandenberg, like others at that moment, still failed to detect where the real stress lay. He interpreted Russia's hungry reaching out for neighboring states as merely an effort to shield herself in the future from a sometime rearmament Germany and Japan. He misread, or failed to read, the

axioms of Lenin. But in broadest terms, he was right.

Franklin Roosevelt, grateful for Vandenberg's Senate speech, appointed him a delegate to the United Nations founding convention in San Francisco. Vandenberg went to San Francisco with the firm intention of getting the need for an international bill of rights written into the U.N. Charter, and liberalizing the restrictive Dumbarton Oaks draft (particularly on the rights of neighboring nations to join in pacts of mutual defense). He won his points.

The True Nature. Vandenberg became a delegate to U.N. General Assemblies. He accompanied his old Senate friend, James Byrnes, then Secretary of State, to Europe. By then Vandenberg had begun to discover the true nature of Communism. In Paris, after sitting across from the Russians for 213 days, he persuaded himself and helped persuade Byrnes of the validity of a new policy of "patience and firmness." He was no Republican handmaiden of Administration policy. He was sharply critical of the Administration's vacillating China policy. Vandenberg went along with the Administration only on those proposals on which he had been consulted in advance and had had a chance to approve or modify.

It was in the Senate, his natural habitat, that he was most effective. When the Republicans captured Congress in 1946, Vandenberg became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In the two years in which he guided it, his committee considered 31 bills and resolutions, passed every one unanimously. Among them were the Truman Doctrine, the "Rio Treaty," the European Recovery Program. It was largely through Vandenberg's skill as a legislator that the massive funds for ERP were successfully pushed through Congress.

The Reaffirmation. In those two years, the U.S. had taken some of the most momentous steps in its history. Vandenberg not only guided the steps with his eloquent, sometimes florid, always earnest, espousal of U.S. internationalism; he made them possible. At a time when no Democrat stepped forward to take leadership of the nation's foreign-policy program, Vandenberg assumed the burden. He rode herd on the balkiest members of his own party, hammered patchwork Administration proposals into workable legislation. He was talked about for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, but would do nothing whatever to further his own chances. Sitting at night in his Wardman Park Hotel suite, he pecked out on his old typewriter the speeches that determined the course of many a foreign-policy debate. With the Vandenberg Resolution, he laid the basis for the structure which was to become, a few years later, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But by then Vandenberg was a sick man, racked by intermittent headaches. In July 1949, he was to make the last important speech of his career. He appealed in the Senate for support of the North Atlantic



MICHIGAN'S SENATOR MOODY
Labor gave in.

Treaty. It was the reaffirmation, once more, of Arthur Vandenberg's belief in the nation's new role in the world. "Once upon a time we were a comfortable, isolated land," he said. "Now we are unavoidably the leader and the reliance of free men throughout this free world. We cannot escape from our prestige nor from its hazard." Vandenberg prayed that the world would not misinterpret U.S. motives. The U.S., he said, only wanted peace—but it must be "peace with righteousness."

Return to Grand Rapids. The luck of the luckiest man in the world was running out. He had to go to the hospital and have a rib and half of one lung removed. After that he was able to return only occasionally to the Senate, and he had a presentiment that he would never really return to active duty. His wife was dying of cancer. Torn with his own pain, carrying the problems of the world on his bulky shoulders, he ministered to her and nursed her. In June 1950 he buried her, continued alone on interminable trips to the hospital for treatment.

In March 1950 he made his last senatorial gesture—a long letter addressed to Paul Hoffman, in which he pleaded for an end of Republican sniping at bipartisanship. On July 12, 1950, emaciated, sunken-eyed and doomed by cancer, he made his last appearance in the Senate chamber. He returned to Grand Rapids and his old home on Morris Avenue.

Last January his doctor reported that Vandenberg had rallied, could expect soon to return to Capitol Hill. But then he suffered another relapse. He was confined to his bedroom in the old family homestead in Grand Rapids, rarely knowing a conscious hour without pain, growing weaker day by day. There, last week, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, at 67, found his own peace with righteousness.

POLITICAL NOTES

Vandenberg's Successor

In the living room of his newly purchased "mansion" in Lansing one evening last week Michigan's Governor G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams played host to a couple of important callers. His guests and good friends: Walter Reuther, president of the politically potent C.I.O. United Auto Workers, and Gus Scholle, president of Michigan's C.I.O. Council. They had gathered to choose a Democrat to send to the U.S. Senate, to replace the late Arthur Vandenberg, a Republican. The union boys wanted one of their own men—an ex-union functionary named George Edwards, who ran in 1949 for mayor of Detroit and lost. Williams, already worried because many Michiganders regard him as too beholden to labor, balked. Finally Reuther and Scholle gave in, conceded that Soapy's own choice would be "acceptable."

On a Limb. The governor's man is, like the Senator he succeeds, a newspaperman. He is Arthur Edson Blair Moody, Washington correspondent for the *Detroit News*. Long on familiar terms with both Washington's and Michigan's politics and politicians, 49-year-old Blair Moody is a pal of Soapy's, and on a fence-riding, independent newspaper, files Washington dispatches that are generally pro-labor and pro-Truman. When, during the Democrats' darkest days in 1948, he wrote a story touting Harry Truman's chances, his editor sent him a telegram which said: "That was a nice long limb you just crawled out on." That wire, autographed by the President, is now framed in Moody's Washington home.

Moody went to work for the *News* (whose owner, William E. Scripps, is his uncle) soon after graduating from Brown University in 1922 with an A.B. degree in economics and a Phi Beta Kappa key. He moved up quickly, went to Washington in 1933 as No. 2 man in the *News* bureau. A nervously energetic man, who dresses smoothly and looks younger than his age, Moody is regarded as the probable successor to 66-year-old Editor W. S. Gilmore. Moody is a man who could do a lot to talk up Soapy's own Washington ambition, which is to get the Democratic vice-presidential nomination in 1952. At his swearing-in this week, the new Senator indicated that he might like to run for a full six-year term next year.

Up Two. Moody's appointment boosted the Democrats' slim majority in the U.S. Senate by two votes, changing the line-up to 50 Democrats and 46 Republicans. The increase gives them the right to bump one Republican off a major committee. Possible choice: Wisconsin's noisy Joe McCarthy off the Appropriations Committee, where he can make trouble on State Department requests for money. Probable Republican choice to succeed Vandenberg on the powerful Foreign Relations Committee: Owen Brewster of Maine, no isolationist but an outspoken enemy of the Administration and of Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

Against the World

"Lay circles" abroad, said Douglas MacArthur, had severely criticized his strategic recommendations for winning the Korean war. The general's eloquent exposition of his views before Congress failed to win over any of his foreign critics. Europe's opposition to the MacArthur plan for victory in the Far East was practically unanimous. "Third-force" Asians, i.e., those who believe in a third grouping of nations between the Russians and the Americans, also remained unshaken in their hostility. Only those Far Eastern peoples closest to the point of crisis—South Koreans, Chinese on Formosa, Filipinos, Japanese—found strength and sound sense in his words.

Moscow's *Literary Gazette* saw MacArthur's performance before Congress as a "production" out-Hollywooding Hollywood. It treated the general to the usual vituperation ("demonic evil genius . . . haughty Napoleon of Asia"), then got down to the serious party line: in essence, there is nothing to choose between the MacArthur and Truman programs in Asia; only the withdrawal of American forces from Korea and acceptance of Chinese Communist "peace" proposals (i.e., U.S. surrender) would prove that the U.S. is not a warmonger.

London's pro-Socialist *Daily Mirror* found it "a dangerous challenge to the policies of the Truman Government, the British Commonwealth and the U.N. . . . justifies his removal." Other left-wing quarters were less strident; they were taken aback by MacArthur's sympathy for Asian nationalism, his stand against "imperial direction" and for "kindly guidance" of former colonial peoples; but they, too, cried alarm over an extension of the war. The pro-government *Times*, which had approved the general's ouster, was the only London paper to print his speech in full. The *Times* paid tribute to his speech: "Strong, never falling below dignified utterance and uncompromising." Yet the *Times* was not won over. Even as Communist forces unleashed another offensive in Korea, Defense Minister Emanuel Shinwell told Britons that MacArthur's dismissal had opened the way for the U.N. and Red China "to get together."

Across the Channel, *Le Monde* was the only French-language Paris paper to give its readers the full MacArthur text. The Gaullist *Ce Matin* railed: "The general is obviously more attached to the Yellow Continent than to his own country." West Berlin's *Der Tag* said: "On one point [MacArthur] is incontrovertible—Communism threatens the whole world. Therefore, one cannot oppose it merely in one place alone." The Vatican's *Osservatore Romano* deplored the general's words as "imprecise and dangerous."

The *Times* of India thought it would be well to "abjure [MacArthur's] inflam-

matory advice," lest it lead to a "head-on collision" between the Western world and the Eastern bloc. Japan's press hailed their country's former ruler for presenting "the true picture of Asia today . . . Free Asia is grateful." The Philippines' U.N. Ambassador General Carlos Romulo spoke for his countrymen: "A masterpiece . . . [The general is] a benefactor of the human race."

TREATIES

For Pacific Security

The day before Douglas MacArthur gave Congress a four-point strategy to win the Korean war, Harry Truman made public, through a press release, a four-point strategy for the defense of the Pacific. Its provisions:

1. A U.S. peace treaty with Japan, including an arrangement for American forces to garrison the country until it can protect itself.

2. A U.S. base on Okinawa.

3. A U.S. guarantee that an armed attack on the Philippines would be looked upon as an armed attack upon the U.S. itself.

4. A U.S. agreement with Australia and New Zealand on defense.

The day after MacArthur's address, the Truman Administration attached a footnote to its Pacific program. The Defense Department announced that it would send a military assistance advisory group, about 100 officers strong, to the Chinese Government on Formosa. Chief of the mission: Major General William C. Chase, a veteran of World War II Pacific campaigns. Washington made it clear that

Formosa would not get U.S. aid in training and operation of its armed forces, as Greece and Turkey do. Chase's men will be mostly limited to a study of what the Nationalists need in equipment.

NATO

Rebuke to Brussels

Back in Belgium from conferences in Washington, U.S. Ambassador Robert Murphy laid aside the finesse and indirection of diplomatic language, did some plain talking in public last week: "There was quite frankly doubt [in Washington] that Belgium is making a contribution to Atlantic defense proportionate to its wealth and resources. While some countries are devoting percentages of their gross national product up to 10% for defense purposes, Belgium is only spending about 5%," Murphy added that he had also found "curiosity" in Washington over Belgian trade with Soviet-bloc nations.

The U.S. diplomat spoke before the Flemish Economic Association: in the audience was Premier Joseph ("Petit Père") Pholien, just back from the U.S. (*TIME*, April 16). Two nights later, at another dinner, Pholien replied. This time Ambassador Murphy was in the audience. Pholien said that Belgium's defense spending "would amount to 5.5%, not 5%, of its national product." He added that it is often misleading to compare defense expenditures of nations in terms of percentages of gross national product.

On Murphy's other point—Belgian trade with the Soviet nations—the Brussels government was silent.



The 84th meeting of the Foreign Ministers deputies took place yesterday. Ernest Davies (Belgian) very nearly put self on Cromwell's Tail but slipped on a piece of evidence and missed. The session adjourned reporting no progress — LOW'S SPY

"HERE WE GO ROUND THE AGENDA," spoofs Cartoonist David Low. The Big Four deputies have been deadlocked seven weeks in Paris. Prospect: more run-around.

WAR IN ASIA

BATTLE OF KOREA

The Big Try

Sunday night, under the light of a hazy full moon, the Communist enemy launched his big try for victory in Korea. For him, victory meant knocking the U.N. eagle, that had been gnawing at his manpower vitals, entirely off the South Korean perch. If he could accomplish that, hundreds of thousands of lives and mountains of



GENERAL VAN FLEET
How fast backward?

equipment and supplies would be, in his view, well spent.

The Reds attacked in the area of the Hwachon Reservoir dam (taken by U.S. troops without a fight last week before the Red drive began) and at other points farther west. On a 15-mile front, they pushed across the Imjin River, wading the waist-high water. In the extreme west, U.N. forces pulled back twelve miles to help hold the Imjin bridgehead in check. In the first twelve hours the Communist attack spread across 50 miles of front, in 24 hours across 100 miles.

Then the Eighth Army announced that the Reds were "exploiting" a breakthrough south of Kumhwa on the central front. A Chinese division, supported by cavalry, achieved this penetration in the face of intense artillery fire.

Gulies Full of Dead. In one sector, before launching their infantry, the Reds laid down their heaviest artillery barrage of the war. U.S. guns (including 155-mm. Long Toms, which can fire 15 miles) roared a reply, hurling 25,000 fragmentation and white phosphorus shells on one division front alone. "The gulies in front of us," said an artillery officer, "are already full of Chinese dead, and we intend to keep adding to the piles." The rumble

and flash of the guns could be heard and seen almost all the way to Seoul. By the light of parachute flares, U.S. night-flying planes searched out Red troop concentrations, truck columns and artillery parks, smashed what they could. But the Reds did not stop.

Early this week, the enemy had not committed his air force over the front lines, although allied planes inflicted heavy damage on him in clear weather on Monday. Military Washington had taken it for granted that, to back up the big try, the Chinese were going to use the threatening air potential assembled in Manchuria (TIME, April 16). Reconnaissance had shown that they had 70 airfields in North Korea—some with runways 5,000 or more feet long, capable of handling jets and bombers—for staging between Manchuria and the front lines. In the field, before the Red drive began, the U.N. forces had taken elaborate precautions against air attack. Radar surveillance and blackout discipline were intensified; motor pools and supply dumps were dispersed; truck drivers were ordered to keep their distance in convoys, jeep drivers to remove the tops of their jeeps.

Opportunity—and Danger. The Red drives gave Van Fleet an opportunity. Experience has shown that the Chinese run out of momentum, after an advance of 50 miles or so, at a point where their supplies are exhausted and their supply apparatus and order of battle disrupted. Then they make long stops for regrouping and resupply. That would be the time—if he had pulled his forces back with a minimum of casualties and in good cohesive order—for Van Fleet to turn on them and try to cut them to ribbons.

To manage that, however, the Eighth Army would have to prevent major Red breakthroughs. It had to stop the enemy or else move south in front of him. The Red breakthrough at Kumhwa, after only three days of fighting, indicated that Van Fleet might be forced to use his reserve for defense rather than for later attack.

THE ENEMY

One-Eyed Dragon

Washington intelligence officers think that the new Chinese offensive is commanded by Liu Po-cheng, wily leader of Red China's Second Field Army and, until recently, military boss of southwest China. Liu succeeds Lin Piao, whose Fourth Field Army has been severely mauled in the Korean fighting. (Other U.S. sources in Tokyo believe that Lin is still somewhere in the Red high command.)

Liu, now 51, fought in warlords' armies, became a Communist Party member in 1926. After Chiang Kai-shek's bloody 1927 ouster of the Communists from the Kuomintang, Liu made his way to Moscow, where he studied guerrilla tactics and Far Eastern politics at the Red Army Military Academy. When Russian troops

entered Manchuria in 1929 in a dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railroad, he went along; his assignment was to recruit Manchurian volunteers for the Soviet forces. A year later, he slipped into the Shanghai underground, then went on to the interior to join the Chinese Red army in Kiangsi province under Mao Tse-tung. He led the vanguard of the celebrated Long March in 1934-35, which brought the Chinese Reds to the northwest around Yenan.



GENERAL LIU PO-CHENG
How much momentum?

In his years of combat he was wounded many times, losing an eye and thereby earning the nickname of the "One-Eyed Dragon."

After V-J day, Liu proved himself an able guerrilla tactician; his troops played an important part in the defeat of the Nationalists in eastern and central China.

MEN AT WAR

An Ox for a Hero

Dean Hess, a studious lad from Marietta, Ohio, decided that he would rather fight than preach. He was a 23-year-old ordained minister in the Church of the Disciples of Christ when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor; the next day, Hess enlisted as an air cadet. After winning his wings, he taught flying for two years, then went off to the ETO as a fighter pilot, piled up 62 missions and won the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The North Korean invasion last summer found Major Hess in Japan as an information and education official. The pathetic South Korean air force, which had no combat planes, was given ten F-51 Mustangs, but could not fly them properly. Dean Hess was rushed to Taegu to become "advisor" to the South Korean flyers. Actually

he became their trainer, beloved leader, and most dogged and enthusiastic fighter. They called him "Mister United States."

Other U.S. airmen joined the outfit, and the South Koreans soon learned to fly their Mustangs. Hess found them keen, aggressive, but too tense. He relaxed them by various pranks in the air, such as dandling a lazy leg out of his cockpit and staging mock pistol duels with his wingman. Meanwhile, he was out daily in assaults on the enemy for the U.S. 25th Infantry Division which called him a "one-man air force" and gave him the Army's Silver Star.

Last week Lieut. Colonel Hess (220 missions in the Korean war) and his outfit were honored by President Syngman Rhee and General Kim Chung Yul, commander of the South Korean air force. Rhee gave them a presidential unit citation, and Hess was personally awarded an ox—traditional Korean prize for champion archers and fencers. The prize drew amiable jeers from Hess's compatriots. "Hey, colonel," yelled a tousle-headed pilot from Illinois, "all you need now is half an acre of land and you can settle down here for life!"

Hess grinned, gave the ox to a Korean farmer, and sent off the day's second combat mission—four F-51s, two flown by South Koreans, two by Americans.

THE ALLIES

Market in Seoul

In ruined Seoul last week, TIME Correspondent Tom Lambert found life reasserting itself:

In the shadow of South Mountain in the eastern section of Seoul, between dusty, wind-swept Bell Street and the foul creek known as Clean Stream, lies the East Gate Market. Here, in prewar days, was the busiest, most bustling collection of shops in the city. Here a man could buy the rice and vegetables for his family, a housewife could buy a silk jacket.

War came, and the shops crumpled and burned. Shopkeepers buried or carried away their goods. The East Gate Market became an empty wilderness of rubble, galvanized iron and silence. Seoul fell to the Communists, was retaken, fell again, once more was retaken.

A Handful of Beads. Today the East Gate Market is coming to life again. Most shopkeepers have no shops, only boxes and crates or an old army cot on which to display their wares. Some lay their little collections on the ground, brushing away the dust which sifts off Bell Street. They have not much to sell: a handful of amber beads, half a dozen mismatched, tinted water tumblers, a tall, slender, gaily painted chalk doll. Some have rice, flour, corn, and cotton cloth. They reek the food in devious ways. One said that he had his rice from a Department of Justice employee, another said his came from a South Korean soldier.

The shopkeepers sit hunched on their heels, willing to haggle, but apparently unconcerned about customers. The crowds

drift past, slowly, pausing to talk and exclaim and now & then to ask a price. Their money, peeled with deliberation from well-thumbed rolls, or dredged from purses hauled from women's skirt bands, goes mostly to the shopkeepers behind the great shallow straw baskets of grain.

Only those with money get food. The shopkeepers show stony-faced callousness for the blind beggar boy, the orphan girl haltingly thrusting an empty G.I. ration can toward the grain baskets.

The Mournful Wind. All around are the ruins of a once great city: gutted

Making an Army

With the Communists held in check in north Indo-China, the main problem facing General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny is the building of a native Viet Nam army. His aim is a force of 120,000 to take over the main burden of defense.

Last week, in the four military regions of Viet Nam (pop. 22,600,000), training was in progress. Each region has undertaken to raise one full division—a total of 34 battalions. Equipment is mostly French and Japanese; only eight battalions have



FRENCH SOLDIERS WITH DEAD COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS
Their general has a new nickname.

buildings, jagged walls without ceilings, acres of desolation through which the mildest wind blows a mournful plaint. Through the ruins to the East Gate Market come those who try to sell their few belongings to buy food. So, one day this week, came a stooped old man with dull eyes and a wispy beard, dressed in a soiled grey robe and a bedraggled Panama hat. Under his arm he carried a thick, paper-covered Bible, in Korean characters. He asked 3,000 won (50¢ at Army exchange rates) for the Bible. "I have had that Bible for ten years. I don't want to sell it," he said, "but I must sell. I am hungry."

BATTLE OF INDO-CHINA

Insecticide

Veteran French troops in Indo-China have a nickname for General de Lattre de Tassigny: "DDT." Puzzled De Lattre asked a correspondent: "Is it sympathetic?" Last week De Lattre, informed that it was sympathetic, gave Communist guerrillas behind his front lines the DDT treatment. In a vast, sweeping movement in the Red River delta, he surprised and stormed several fortified Communist villages. At week's end the guerrillas had lost 300 dead, 600 prisoners.

U.S. arms, transport and communications equipment. In the ancient walled city of Hué in central Viet Nam, a TIME correspondent last week watched barefooted Vietnamese peasants standing in the General Issue line with mouldy rifle straps, long underwear and heavy shoes dangling from their arms. Across the square, twelve-week recruits drilled with precision, their slouch hats at a jaunty angle.

Says De Lattre: "The whole business is a matter of officers." From France's St. Cyr come 16 to 20 high-grade Vietnamese officers each year. The new Vietnamese *Ecole Inter Armes* last week graduated its first class of 150 Vietnamese second lieutenants of infantry. There are still far from enough Vietnamese officers for a full-size army. Tentative suggestions that U.S. officers might help in the training have been rejected by De Lattre.

Behind the lack of officers lies the central, still-unresolved problem of Indo-China. Many competent Vietnamese refuse to join either army or government because they do not know whether the Communists or the French will win the civil war. The French call them *Attentistes* (literally, those who wait, or fence sitters). Says De Lattre: "To have a strong army, you must have a strong government."

FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN

The Beginning of the End?

"The Right Honorable Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Minister of Labor and National Service, having tendered his resignation, the King has been pleased to accept it." With this traditional formula, the biggest internal crisis in the six-year-old Labor regime was made official this week.

"Nye" Bevan, leader of Labor's left wing, which Prime Minister Clement Attlee has tried long and hard to appease, walked out after charging in effect that Attlee was betraying Labor party principles, that the government would split and collapse as Ramsay MacDonald's did in 1931.

Attlee in his reply tried to reduce Bevan's charges to the kind of issue on which Attlee's kind of Laborite feels most at home. From his bed at London's St. Mary's Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment for a duodenal ulcer, Attlee wrote: "I note you have extended the area of disagreement with your colleagues a long way beyond the specific matter to which, as I understood, you had taken objection. I had certainly gathered that if the proposal for imposing charges on dentures and spectacles were dropped, you would have been satisfied."

"It Is Wrong." In his note of resignation, Bevan had disagreed with the Prime Minister on much broader issues than false teeth and eyeglasses. Wrote Bevan: "In previous conversations . . . I have explained my objections to many features of the budget . . . It fails to apportion fairly the burdens of expenditure as between different social classes. It is wrong because it is based upon a base of military expenditure in the coming year which is physically unobtainable without grave extravagance . . . wrong because it is the beginning of the destruction of those social services in which Labor has taken a special pride . . ."

Bevan acted after a week of soul-searching and intense pressure from many of his left-wing followers. His lifelong friend and political mentor, Archie Lush (until recently Bevan's political agent in Ebbw Vale), visited London and insisted that it was Bevan's duty to save and purify the government's Socialist principles. More pressure came from Bevan's wife Jennie Lee, M.P., his fellow rebel Michael Foot, M.P., and cabinet colleague and co-agitator Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade. Day after Labor resigned, Wilson handed Attlee his own resignation.

Precipitating the crisis was a shattering attack on the government's budget in the leftist fortnightly *Tribune*, edited by Jennie Lee and Foot. Into this article was packed every objection Bevan had raised in the party since 1949.

Protests against dentures and spectacles charges were as mere grains of grit compared to the big rocks the *Tribune* hurled

at Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell—the issues of price rises, the extent of rearmament, and its encroachment on the welfare state. In short Gaitskell's budget said that Britain had to make some sacrifices of living standards and social services in order to rearm. Bevan & Co. insisted that social services must all take precedence over defense. To avoid this very clash, Attlee on Jan. 18 had moved Bevan from Minister of Health to Minister of Labor.

"Better Outside." When he read the *Tribune* article, Attlee from his sickbed called Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, sent him to Bevan to discuss the *Tribune* challenge. What, asked Morrison was the motive behind the piece? Did



NE BEVAN

Larry Burrows

What Churchill was waiting for.

Bevan deny or uphold it? Bevan stood by the *Tribune*.

Another effort to smoke Bevan out into the open was made by Defense Minister Emanuel Shinwell, once a Labor left-wing himself. At Newcastle last week, Shinwell denounced Bevan in a speech, urged him to quit the government. Shinwell did not use Bevan's name, but everyone knew whom he meant. Said Shinwell: "Those who say 'I am the person who counts, never mind the others' are better outside the party."

Early this week Bevan defended his act in the House of Commons, speaking from a back bench traditionally reserved for ministers who have resigned.

Britain has been "dragged too far behind the wheels of American diplomacy," he said. Arms production in the U.S. will gobble up raw materials at such a rate that "the civilian economy of the Western world outside America will be undermined." Said Bevan: "It may be that on

such an occasion as this, the very dramatic nature of the resignation might cause even some of our American friends to think before it is too late."

Urging complete preservation of the National Health Service, Bevan cried: "What answer will you have when the vandals"—he waved across at the Tory benches—"come and sit here?" One Labor M.P. commented bitterly: "Bevan's committed political suicide. But why should he murder us all at the same time?"

Tory M.P. Sir Waldron Smithers rose immediately after the speech, to ask: "Would it not be the duty of the government now to announce the date of the general election?" Mr. Speaker ruled the question out of order.

The Backbenchers. What support has Bevan? From a parliamentary count made last week by his wife, there are some 20 backbenchers who will vote with him. In addition, War Minister John Strachey, Supply Minister George Strauss and some junior ministers are more sympathetic to Bevan than to Attlee.

Bevan's resignation comes at the worst possible time for the Laborites. If Bevan votes against the government Attlee can win only if he has Tory support. Churchill, anxious to force an election, is likely to seize the first opportunity to bring Labor down.

Thus, Labor might be forced to fight an election with many of last year's stalwarts absent: Bevin dead, Bevan in opposition, Cripps very ill, and Attlee himself in sickbed. It might be the beginning of the end.

Deadlock Broken

A British trade delegation in Buenos Aires this week signed a contract for 200,000 tons of Argentine meat. For ten months meat shipments had been suspended because Socialist bulk-buyers refused to pay Argentina's price. Minister of Food Maurice Webb said in January that Britain could not pay more than £120 (\$336) per long ton. Last week's agreed price was £146 (\$368) for chilled beef, £126 (\$352) for frozen. In return, the British got a few concessions, including permission for British investors in Argentina to transfer funds home. However, the essence of the new contract was that Britain had toed the Argentine line—and might just as well have done so without ten months of meat shortage.

The Smashing Blonde

Britain's butchers carve the tiny weekly meat ration with surgeonlike skill; a slip of a fraction of an inch, and the legal eightpennyworth is exceeded. The Ministry of Food sometimes tests these craftsmen, and last week its testing methods came under fire.

Said Magistrate Oliver Bell at a magistrates' convention at Northampton: "the Ministry's Enforcement Officer" has in his office what I think is called a smashing blonde. He sends her out with a ration



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book to see what she can get. I understand from butchers it is extremely hard to cut fillet steak to the exact requirement. I think it is unfair to send this good-looking girl round the shops to catch them out for twopenny halfpenny."

Reporters who rushed to interview the smashing blonde found that she was a smashing brunette named Mrs. Helen Caple, 30.

Mrs. Caple's special prey were butchers who had been reported for playing favorites with comely customers. If Mrs. Caple was able to charm them out of an extra cutlet, she then chilled them with a summons.

Many Britons were shocked at such un-British methods. Wrote one woman to the *Daily Express*: "I would like to punch Mrs. Caple on the nose." But Housewife Mary Browne backed the Ministry: "Yes, snooping may be nasty, but how else can the butchers be caught? I've seen professional actresses getting as much meat for themselves as I get for the whole family."

"Good Bet"

In Socialist Britain last week, a Royal Commission recommended that gambling be made easier for the working class. The commission, headed by former Minister of Health Henry Urnston Willink, ended a two-year investigation by proposing the opening of cash betting offices throughout the country, to be run by licensed bookies.

At present, off-the-course betting is legal only on a credit basis, a system which deliberately favors the well-to-do, discourages the poor from betting. Many licensed bookies are not interested in small accounts; the poor man therefore has his flutter (illegally) with a street-corner bookie. Said London's *Time* and *Tide*: "The distinction was always indefensible, and short of making all betting illegal—which would be about as effective as prohibition was in America—the commission had no real alternative but to recommend its abolition."

Britain's £11,695 (\$32,750) probe turned up none of the gambling muck uncovered by the Kefauver committee's similar investigation in the U.S. Reported the commission: "We can find no support for the belief that gambling, provided that it is kept within reasonable bounds, does serious harm either to the character of those who take part . . . their family circle [or] the community generally."

Some churchmen were shocked by the recommendations, but most press comment was favorable. Said the *Daily Express*: "It acknowledges the freedom of the adult citizen, his good sense and his right to govern his own conduct . . . dispels the notion that gambling in Britain is a dangerous fever or that men starve their children to put cash on the dogs."

The recommendations will be considered when the government gets around to overhauling gambling legislation. "Though this report is a good bet," commented the *Daily Mail*, "we would not back it to win. The force of custom is very strong, and this document may yet molder in the Whitehall pigeonholes."

ITALY

Executioner

The police took official credit for the job, but it was not they who had killed famed Bandit Giuliano. The machine-gun fire which Italy's *carabinieri* last July pumped into the glamorous outlaw who had terrorized and fascinated Sicily for seven years (*TIME*, July 17) was aimed at a man they knew to be already dead. The police shots were a blind to cover the real executioner. Last week, on trial in Viterbo for an assortment of killings and other acts of banditry, Giuliano's former lieutenant and confidant, Gaspare Pisciotta, confessed that he had killed Giuliano.

"We Must Do Something," Pisciotta had a falling out with his chief. Some of their followers were being held for trial for the murder of May Day marchers at



BANDITS GIULIANO & PISCIOTTA
When the clock struck 3 . . .

Portella della Ginestra (*TIME*, May 12, 1947). Pisciotta proposed a raid to save them. "We must do something for our friends," he urged. But Giuliano was hesitant. "There is little we can do," he said. "If we allow our organization to be destroyed, our friends will have no hope." Giuliano made a gesture. He wrote a letter to the trial judge in which he took personal blame for the murders. Pisciotta, far from satisfied, arranged a meeting in Rome with *Carabinieri* Colonel Ugo Luca, whose sole assignment for two years had been to kill or capture Giuliano. The two talked long and earnestly. Then the bandit lieutenant drove to Castelvetrano, where his chieftain was hiding out.

A carload of *carabinieri* was waiting outside of the house where Giuliano was hiding. The bandit chief was in a room upstairs. "Your letter," Pisciotta told him after the two had exchanged greetings, "has brought no help to our friends. They will be sentenced to life imprisonment."

Giuliano glared at him in quick suspicion. "What do you mean?" he asked. Pisciotta shrugged, laughed and guided the talk into reminiscences. Ah, banditry today was not what it once was. Remember the old days when . . .

Giuliano forgot his suspicions. As the clock struck 3, he rose, stretched and unbuckled his cartridge belt. He laid his pistol on the table, placed a wad of notes beside it and stretched out on the bed. He was just lifting his arms to put them back of his head when Pisciotta whipped out his gun and fired.* The waiting police rushed in, seized the bandit's body, dragged it into the street and fired their bullets into it.

"Please Arrest Me." Two days later, cold with fear, Pisciotta turned up at police headquarters. He had just learned that fierce, vindictive old Maria Lombardo, the mother of Giuliano, knew who had killed her son. "Arrest me," Pisciotta begged, "or I'll tell everyone what I've done." The police obliged and tossed him into prison with the other bandits. But the loyalty even of those he had tried to save belonged not to him but to Giuliano. On visiting day, the executioner begged his mother to "please bring me food from outside." Prison food, he knew, might well be poisoned by his old comrades.

GERMANY

Everlasting Friends?

Red Poland's President Boleslaw Bierut paid a visit of state this week to Red East Germany. Object of his call: to exchange with the leaders of Soviet Germany a pledge of "everlasting peace and friendship, perhaps also to negotiate new economic and political pacts."

As Bierut detained in East Berlin, Soviet German Premier Otto Grotewohl gave assurances: "Our worthy guest can be convinced that millions of men stand unshakably behind the policy of friendship . . . support without reservations the peace border on the Oder-Neisse line." Bierut replied: "Our people have shaken hands over . . . the Oder-Neisse line." Red delegations chorused: "The Oder-Neisse line is the border of peace."

Why all the emphasis on the frontier between two Red satellites? Western authorities believe that East Germans were pressing for a return from Poland of former German territory beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers; this sentiment smoldered underground, undermined Red rule, disturbed the Communist regimes in neighboring Poland and Czechoslovakia. Bierut's visit to Berlin was apparently designed to dispel the reports of ugly ill feeling between the satellites. But to Westerners it looked as though the comrades did protest too much.

* Making Giuliano's end oddly similar to that of U.S. bandit Jesse James, who was murdered in his St. Joseph, Mo. home in 1882 by his henchmen the Ford brothers, Bob and Charlie, who had joined forces with the police partly in grudge against Jesse, partly to gain a pardon for another bandit, Dick Dillid.

MOROCCO

Drive for Independence

French Morocco (pop. 9,000,000) is booming. Huge hydroelectric projects are transforming the barren land into a fertile country, new industries are drawing thousands of people into the cities. But a political conflict threatens to tear Morocco apart. The French, who govern with a firm colonial hand, offer administrative reforms. The Arab population demands full independence. The Arabs look to the U.S. American interest in Morocco as an Atlantic bastion (TIME, Feb. 19) has raised Arab hopes.

Arab faith in America goes back to November 1942, when the U.S. Army went ashore at Casablanca against Vichy

called the French Sultan, El Glaoui had acquired wealth and power as a result of past loyalty to the French.

The French cracked down hard. General Jacques Leclerc's troops occupied Fez. *Istiqlal* leaders were imprisoned. The French labeled the *Istiqlal* as an Axis agency. It was a rude awakening for the nationalists.

Continuing Dialogue. Under the 1932 Treaty of Fez, Morocco is a French protectorate. French administrators rule through local pashas and caids. This system was founded on Moslem feudal tradition by France's famous Marshal Louis Lyauté. It works, but it makes no provision for ultimate Arab self-government.

Wise old Marshal Lyauté singled out Mohammed Ben Youssef from among his

was not liked by the Morocco-born French colonials. In April 1947, Senegalese soldiers from French West Africa, provoked no one knows exactly how, ran amuck in the *Medina* (Arab quarter) of Casablanca, killed 80 Arabs. The Sultan was shocked, announced that the time had come for Morocco to "acquire its full rights." The words hit Paris like a bomb. "Send 20 divisions or General Juin," a deputy shouted. Socialist Premier Ramadier, who did not have 20 divisions, sent General Juin to replace Labonne.

Algeria-born Alphonse Juin, among the first French generals to join the Allied forces in North Africa, was one of the Allies' ablest combat commanders (Tunisia and Italy) in World War II. Said he, as he landed at Casablanca in 1947: "Morocco has a right to be independent. That is normal. But independence must wait until Morocco is ready." His plan for readying Morocco: 1) a school to train Moroccan administrators, 2) a council including members of the Moroccan Chamber of Commerce to advise the French on budget matters, 3) a delegation from the viziers to sit with top French administrators, 4) recognition of the Berber tribal councils.

These reforms came too late. The Sultan refused to sign many of Juin's *dahirs*. When Juin proposed municipal elections based on a 50-50 representation of French and Moroccans, the Sultan objected that this would recognize the voting rights of 350,000 French residents, whom he regarded as foreigners.

Enter the Communists. As Juin's proposed reforms failed to reduce Moroccan tension, a situation developed that was wide-open to the Communists. Although forbidden to join unions, 55,000 Moroccan workers signed up with the *Confédération Générale du Travail*, dominated by French Communists. The Communists had been against the *Istiqlal* in 1945, but by 1949 they were jumping on the nationalist bandwagon. More & more Arabs started taking part in Communist demonstrations.

In 1950 the Sultan was allowed to form his own private cabinet. He made a speech frankly stating his aim: independence. El Glaoui, still a devoted servant of France, paid the Sultan a visit, warned him that his Berbers did not like his anti-French attitude. The Sultan ordered El Glaoui out of the palace.

Last January a U.S. military mission under Brigadier General Pierpont Morgan Hamilton arrived in Morocco to build five U.S. air bases. The *Istiqlal* intensified its independence drive. In the government council, Moroccans stood up, read documented reports aimed to show "the policy of the protectorate in its statistics." Some of the figures: only 7% of Moroccan children go to school; only 9% of top administrators are Moroccans. Juin curtly dismissed the council. Said he: "When the general peace is menaced, the time is not ripe for interior agitation."

Junin planned to visit Washington to discuss his appointment to a key NATO



French opposition. Urged to flee, the Sultan of Morocco said then: "The Americans are my friends. I will greet them here." General George S. Patton gave the Sultan a jeep with chrome fenders which is still the pride of his 58-car garage. Two months later, the Sultan met Franklin D. Roosevelt, was deeply impressed. By January 1944, an independence party, underground since the 1930s, emerged as the *Istiqlal* (Arabic for independence), broke out with a manifesto which quoted the Atlantic Charter. Independence seemed a splendid idea, even to old Hadj El Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakech, leader of some 4,000,000 Berber tribesmen.* Sometimes

brothers and made him Sultan at the age of 17. Although Sultan Sidi Mohammed, now 40, still signs the country's *dahirs* (laws), he has no administrative or military power. A French official stands beside him at all meetings with foreigners. But as a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, the Sultan wields great influence among the world's 300 million Moslems. In his youth he was fond of fast automobiles and purebred Arab horses, seemed an ideal stooge. But in his late 20s, Sidi Mohammed became a semi-invalid from an intestinal ailment, took to reading English constitutional history and books about the past glories of Morocco.

French policy after the war was to conciliate the Sultan. He was invited to Paris, got the red-carpet-and-gold-plate treatment. Diplomat Eirik Labonne was sent out as Resident General. Said Labonne: "Economy first. Politics later." Labonne freed the *Istiqlal* leaders. His favorite remark: "We must continue the dialogue."

Labonne's liberalism, approved in Paris,

* Berbers are the indigenous race of North Africa, distinct from and lighter in color than the Arabs who have invaded their lands. Warlike and industrious, the Berbers have never been fully subjugated. Though Mohammedans, they eat wild boar's flesh, drink fig brandy and reverence female saints. Monogamous Berbers bury their wives, but give them more freedom than Arab women enjoy.



MOROCCAN CAVALRY CHARGE
"Menaced by this trouble, I signed."

command. "I would like to have things in order before I leave," Juin said. He demanded that the Sultan renounce the methods of the *Istiqlal*, approve the proposed French reforms. When the Sultan refused, Juin threatened to depose him. This report alarmed Paris. Foreign Minister Schuman, denying that the French planned to depose the Sultan, said that only a "reform of structure" was being considered. Said Schuman: "The dialogue is continuing . . ." Said Soldier Juin: "Nuts to old Schuman."

When Juin visited Washington in January, the U.S. State Department asked him to take it easy in Morocco. But when Juin returned, his negotiations with the Sultan broke down again. The general decided to get tough.

The Berbers Ride. On Feb. 25, thousands of pro-French El Glaoui's Berber horsemen, wearing their war medals and flying the French tricolor attached to

spears and old muzzle-loading guns, descended from the Atlas Mountains, headed for Fez and Rabat. Nervous townsmen bolted their shops; Arab women were kept indoors.

In the green-and-white royal palace at Rabat the Sultan was worried. In the rear courts of the palace and in the harem, there was the subdued sound of women's voices. The rare animals in the Sultan's private zoo grew restive.

Towards evening the Sultan weakened. He signed a paper renouncing both the *Istiqlal* and the Communists. Result was that within a week the *Istiqlal* leaders were jailed, the Sultan's private cabinet dissolved.

To a TIME correspondent who visited him a few days later the Sultan explained: "They told me the tribes were coming against me. Menaced by this trouble, I signed." He added: "The duty of a sovereign is to search for the general interest

and welfare of the people without entering into the struggle of the parties. But I cannot forbid my people to think."

Summoned to Paris, Juin stepped off the plane at Orly Field with the remark: "All is calm in Morocco." Outside Morocco, the Moslem world was in an uproar. Juin's strict press censorship encouraged wild rumors. An Egyptian newspaper reported that Fez had been bombed, sacred mosques destroyed. Diplomatic notes began pouring into the French Foreign Ministry from the Moslem countries.

To quiet the uproar, General Juin last week postponed taking over his command of the Western European land forces under General Dwight Eisenhower at SHAPE. Juin, planning to fly back to Morocco, was still confident that he could bring the Sultan around, hold Morocco for France, avoid a national insurrection which would be a danger to the Atlantic pact. The dialogue would continue.



FRENCH GENERAL JUIN



THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

"The time is not ripe for interior agitation."



EL GLAOUT OF MARRAKECH

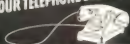
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for SOMETHING
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HUNGARY

Just Claims

The Communist Hungarian government announced last week that it would release Robert Vogeler, an American who has served 14 months of a 15-year sentence on a charge of spying. The U.S. Government, said Budapest, had "declared themselves to be ready to accede to various just Hungarian claims."

Nathaniel Davis, U.S. Minister to Hungary, added: "All I can say is that the announcement . . . is correct and that I am very pleased."

Robert Vogeler, 39-year-old assistant vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., and its representative for Eastern Europe, was arrested by the Hungarian Communists in November 1949. Arrested and tried with him were Edgar Sanders, a Briton, and five Hungarians. All confessed to being spies, the Communists said.

Mrs. Vogeler cabled President Truman for aid. When the Communists refused U.S. representatives access to Vogeler in prison, the U.S. closed Hungarian consulates in New York and Cleveland. In February 1950, Vogeler appeared before the People's Court in Budapest, said that he had been instructed by the U.S. Army intelligence headquarters in Vienna to get special information about radar production, rockets, uranium and oil deposits in Hungary and to help atomic scientists to flee the country. He was sentenced to 15 years. Two of the Hungarians were executed. Sanders got 13 years.

Last June, following a meeting between Vogeler's handsome, Belgian-born wife and Secretary of State Acheson, news leaked that the U.S. was negotiating for Vogeler's release. A press association correspondent reported that the Hungarians were demanding the return of the 1,000-year-old crown of St. Stephen as ransom for Vogeler. The crown, a religious relic and symbol of Hungarian sovereignty, was stolen by the Nazis, recovered by the U.S. Army, Roman Catholic dignitaries, including New York's Cardinal Spellman, protested against the return of the crown.

Another report was that the Hungarians were more interested in exchanging Vogeler for \$80 million worth of Hungarian assets, mainly machine tools, copper wire and other items looted by the Nazis, and now stored in the U.S. zone in Germany.

At week's end the State Department, still waiting for Vogeler to appear, was silent on what "just Hungarian claims" might mean.

CHINA

Mass Slaughter

From the outside, there was no way to keep count of the number of victims in Red China's mounting wave of terror. The Communists themselves gave sample figures which, if true all over the country, would place the executions in the hundreds of thousands.

A Communist paper in Hunan province reported: "An everyday scene in the Hu-



ROBERT VOGELER
An \$82 million ransom?

nan countryside is the sight of peasant militiamen, armed with spears and rifles, taking landowners to the execution grounds." A Canton paper rounded up the toll by *hsien*, or counties: "Fifty counter-revolutionaries executed in the last three days in Kwangning *hsien* . . . Authorities in Nanhui *hsien* are carrying out their movement to clear the local prison of its overflowing inmates. About 20 are being taken out each day . . . for execution . . . More than 300 have been executed during the current month . . . The Military Control Committee of Yanping *hsien* yesterday carried out the execution of 17 counter-revolutionaries. Before the execution, there was a big meeting for the suppression of special agents with more than 20,000 attending. The corpses were exhibited for public inspection . . ."

Mothers & Sons. Travelers arriving at Hong Kong from Shanghai told of people being hauled off trains and killed on the spot. Many an old grudge was being settled as servants accused former masters, employees denounced past employers, kinfolk bore witness against each other. The terror scorned the traditional Confucian concept of decent human relationship. Older people, heretofore respected for their years, were led through streets to prisons or to execution, and on the way Communist youth spat at them. In one Kwangtung province town a grey-haired man was forced to crawl on his knees, kowtow to groups of Red workers.

In Chungking, a mass trial attended by 370,000 was highlighted by a young girl student. Chen Kuo-tseng, who denounced her mother. "Secret agents are not human," cried the daughter. "I do not recognize this woman, a special agent who has sabotaged our student patriotic movements, as my mother. I ask the government to execute her, so that she will no longer be a menace to the people."

Elsewhere in Kwangtung, the Commu-



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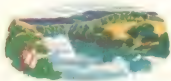


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GILBEY'S **Spey-Royal**



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Distillers to H. M. King George VI*



86.8 Proof

nist news agency reported, a father tracked down and turned over to the Communists his own son, with these words: "My son is a criminal to the people. He should be killed." Ten lepers in a leprosarium protested against poor food; they were branded as "special agents" and shot. The terror struck at anyone who received a letter from the U.S., at Christian churchgoers, at those who had been connected with the Nationalists or with foreigners.

War & Hunger. Behind the killing seemed to be a growing fear among the Red masters in Peking. Most China hands in Hong Kong thought the strain of the Korean war was beginning to tell on the Communist regime. Public trials and executions were not only providing circus for a tired people, but also making excuses for the Reds' failure to win in Korea.

In addition, the land reform program, by all impartial accounts, was faring poorly for a simple basic reason: the root of China's farm problem is not maldistribution of land, but the fact that there is not enough land to feed the people as long as the land is worked by present methods, which will take years to change. For example, after land was redistributed in Honan province, the per capita holding was only six-tenths of an acre. Disillusionment over land reform had certainly given rise to much peasant resentment, contributed heavily to guerrilla activity, especially in south China.

Whatever the explanation, there was no doubt that China was enduring a governmental slaughter unmatched since the liquidation of the kulaks in Soviet Russia.

"This Humble Company"

Butterfield & Swire ranks as one of Britain's most proud and powerful companies in the China trade. Sometime in the late 19th Century it came to dominate Yangtze River shipping; it also operated a first-class fleet of ships up & down the China coast. When the Japanese in 1895 demanded the cession of Formosa, after defeating China in war, the influential taipans of Butterfield & Swire sent a haughty admonition to His Majesty's Minister in Peking: the Japanese, they insisted, must not be permitted to encroach on British trading privileges.

Now, as His Majesty's Prime Minister Clement Attlee says, there is a "new China." There is also a new Butterfield & Swire. Recently the company advertised a ship scheduled to sail from Hong Kong and arrive at Swatow on the south China coast by April 11. Red Chinese authorities, in a huff because they had given permission for the ship to dock on April 13 only, refused to advance the entry date. What was more, they demanded a public apology from the company.

Last week Butterfield & Swire inserted an appealing ad in Hong Kong's *Ta Kung Pao*. "This humble company," it read, "regrets its conduct in trying to deceive its passengers. Besides guaranteeing that there will be no similar recurrence, it inserts this notice specially in this newspaper to repent and to apologize to the passengers on that trip."

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TRAINS THAT TALK? Today NP "talking freights" are rolling through Washington's Cascade Mountains. They're fast, diesel-powered trains using radio communication equipment. The engineer can talk to the conductor, a mile back. Radio being installed in additional areas will keep dispatchers in constant touch with train crews. Soon radio-equipped freights will be operating over nearly one-third of NP's transcontinental line. With this closer contact among personnel, freight service will be speeded all along "Main Street of the Northwest."

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COLOMBIA

Viva la Libertad!

To honor Simón Bolívar, Bogotá's Teatro Colón scheduled a new French play about *El Libertador's* fight for freedom, entitled *Montserrat*. The Ministry of Education gave its blessing; President Laureano Gómez himself went to the opening-night performance.

Montserrat, which enjoyed a brief Broadway run last year in an English adaptation by Lillian Hellman, hammers hard against the brutal Spanish tyranny that Bolívar battled to overthrow. (Sample: "You live under the domination of men who are ferocious and pitiless. Do you have no pride? Do you not want to rebel against assassins?") Members of the audience, all of whom had been living for 18 months under a state of siege imposed by the Conservative government, loudly applauded every reference to liberty. One man even rose and shouted, "Viva la libertad!"

President Gómez left before the end of the second act. Two days later the show closed. Reason: its government subsidy had been withdrawn.

MEXICO

Martyr's Grave

Under the feathery streamers of a pirul tree in Mexico City's civil cemetery, faithful throngs patiently waited their turn last week before a simple black metal vault. As soon as one pilgrim crossed himself and rose, another would kneel, to kiss the vault, pray, light a vigil lamp and perhaps scrawl a penciled supplication on the tomb's concrete base. Inside lay the bones of a man shot by a firing squad more than 23 years ago. He was Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez, priest, servant of the poor and martyr for his faith.

One of eleven children of a government mining agent in the state of Zacatecas, the young Miguel was a cheerful, handsome boy, with a deft touch on the guitar. As he grew older, he developed a deep respect and affection for the humble mine laborers who worked for his father, determined to make a career of service to them. He entered the Jesuit Order and concentrated on sociology and economics, spending most of the turbulent years between 1911 and 1926 studying in Spain, France and Belgium.

Under Cover. In 1926, Father Pro returned to a country racked by religious war. Rigid enforcement of the anti-religion provisions of Mexico's 1917 constitution by President Plutarco Elías Calles had closed the churches and aroused armed resistance all over the country. Priests had to carry on their duties under cover; if caught they were imprisoned. Miguel Pro began his mission.

For 16 months, the priest, ailing from a stomach illness, drove himself to superhuman efforts. Sometimes in greasy over-



FATHER PRO'S EXECUTION (1927)
Five hundred visitors a day.

alls, sometimes in natty clothes, innocently leading a police dog. Padre Pro hurried about the capital to officiate at christenings, weddings and clandestine Masses. Some days he heard confessions for 12 or 13 hours; twice he was carried fainting from the confessional. Every centavo that went into his pocket came right out again to support the "auxiliary commissions" he organized to provide food, clothes and lodging for the poor.

Under Arrest. While the "Padre of the Proletariat" was carrying on the battle in his own fashion, his brother, Humberto



VINCENT BARRECA
He got off his orange crate.

Pro, was fighting with more worldly weapons. One Sunday in November 1927, Presidential Candidate Alvaro Obregón, Calles' chosen successor, was riding through Chapultepec Park when a group of men in a black Essex drove up, threw a dynamite bomb at Obregón's car and sped away. The bomb failed to hurt anybody.* Obregón's bodyguards blasted away at the Essex, later found it abandoned with one mortally wounded man. With his dying breath he mumbled: "Tell the Pro brothers to hide—they are in danger."

The police rounded up the Pros and one other man, and immediately announced that they had confessed taking part in the bomb plot. Ten days later, without any public trial, the accused were shot by a firing squad. Thousands of Catholics, afoot and in cars, jammed the streets to follow Padre Pro's coffin to the cemetery.

Soon after, reports of miracles effected by the padre's intervention began to circulate. The Jesuits later submitted his case to the Congregation of Rites in Rome for study and for his possible future beatification. By last week, nearly 500 people were visiting Padre Pro's tomb each day. Some rolled up in chauffeur-driven cars. But most were Miguel Pro's beloved poor, such as Juan Muro, who sighed: "I've been out of work for six months and have been coming every day to ask for a job. So far nothing has happened. But if Padre Pro has patience, so have I."

CANADA

Bullish Billions

When Admiral Corp. of Chicago assigned its go-getting young (29) purchasing agent Vincent Barreca to establish a Canadian radio-manufacturing subsidiary in 1946, office space was hard to find. Barreca moved into one end of a dusty Toronto warehouse, scrounged an orange crate to sit on and went to work with a skimpy capital allotment of \$50,000.

Within a month after he got into production, demand for his radio sets was so heavy that he converted the shop washroom into working space. In March 1949 Barreca began turning out television sets, despite the fact that Canada has no TV stations. He gambled shrewdly that he could sell to Canadians within range of transmitters in U.S. border cities such as Detroit and Buffalo.

Success Story. By last week, when Barreca formally opened a new \$500,000 plant at Port Credit, Ont., Canadian Admiral had sold more than 16,000 TV sets and was the nation's biggest television manufacturer. For 1950, its sales totaled \$5,000,000 (up 92% from 1949), net profits \$308,000 (up 123%). The Port Credit plant, a shiny brick-and-glass structure on the mud flats, is turning out sets at a rate of 25,000 a year, and Barreca is ready to

* Obregón was shot and killed in July 1928, the day after his election.

hike that to 50,000 on short notice. The first Canadian TV station goes on the air at Toronto next fall.

Admiral's success story is no isolated wonder. Since the end of World War II, specialized U.S. investments in Canada have become commonplace—wholly aside from such widely known developments as Alberta oil, Labrador iron and Quebec titanium. Last week, for example, Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd., owned by a Cleveland company, announced plans to produce jet engine compressor blades for the R.C.A.F. in a \$2,000,000 plant near Toronto.

Industrial Frontier. In 1950 alone, U.S. companies invested \$167 million in Canadian subsidiaries; some 30 new subsidiaries were established, bringing the total to more than 2,200. In addition, U.S. citizens invested \$363 million in Canadian-owned enterprises last year. Altogether, U.S. interests in Canada today come to nearly \$7 billion—33% of all U.S. foreign investments. Americans directly control at least 25% of Canadian manufacturing industry. And they own major chunks of most of the Dominion's greatest industrial mammoths. Since 1944 for example, U.S. ownership of voting stock in the Canadian Pacific Railway has climbed from 15.4% to 34.1%.

What is the explanation? For one thing, the Canadian government eagerly encourages U.S. capital. Provincial governments vie with each other in offering attractive tax concessions. Canada's labor force is first-rate, its wage scales are lower, its raw materials often cheaper, its markets growing. Most important, however, U.S. business has recognized that Canada is still a great industrial frontier. Says General Motors President Charles E. Wilson (whose company is currently spending \$30 million to expand its Canadian operations): "This is a vast storehouse of mineral and agricultural wealth waiting for further development . . . G.M. is bullish on Canada."

Pledged & Delivered

An honor guard of Belgian troops smartly presented arms on the dock one day last week as the Canadian freighter *Beaverbrae* nosed into Antwerp's harbor. In the ship were the last of 170 artillery pieces, 23,000 machine guns and rifles, and 2,500 tons of ammunition shipped from Montreal to equip a Belgian infantry division.

While Belgian and Canadian flags fluttered overhead, Lieut. General Maurice Pope, the Canadian ambassador, turned over the gift as a "reinforcement of the defense of liberty in Western Europe." Then a crane swung a 40-mm. self-propelled gun through the air. Colonel Eugène de Greef, Belgian defence minister, turned to Pope and said: "[A strong army] would be above our powers if we were not effectively helped by American nations and notably by your country."

A similar gift of Canadian matériel for a Dutch division was delivered in December. A third batch will be shipped to Italy as soon as Canada gets replacement hardware from the U.S.

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"My summer sales boomed after I installed Frigidaire Air Conditioning in my store"



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PEOPLE

Postscripts & Afterthoughts

"For my money, Mickey Mouse is really the only true art that has come out of Hollywood," said **Maurice Evans** during a radio discussion with **Eleanor Roosevelt**. Mrs. Roosevelt, in turn, recalled another ardent admirer: "My husband always loved Mickey Mouse and we always had to have it in the White House."

A shy, studious young man of 18 taking beginners' climbs on the easy trails of Yosemite with the Stanford University Alpine Club but otherwise inconspicuous and unnoticed among 7,400 students, was rounding out his freshman year: **Jon Morrow Lindbergh**, eldest of five children of **Charles** and **Anne Lindbergh**.

Germany's famed aircraft designer, **Willy Messerschmitt**, 52, who went in for building prefabricated houses after the war, had his eyes on the plane market again. In Cape Town after a session with Prime Minister Daniel Malan, he was busy raising capital to start a jet plane factory in Johannesburg.

In tribute to **Richard Coeur de Lion**, who exempted their products from customs duties eight centuries ago, 44 Bordeaux winegrowers journeyed to London's Parliament Square, where they sprinkled some rich Bordeaux earth around the king's statue with the words, "In your blood were all the riches of our land; in your terrifying vitality there flashed the love of life that comes . . . from our vine-covered hillsides."

The Social Graces

Wrote Hearst Society Columnist **Cobina Wright** who was born on an Oregon ranch: "It seems to me that there is a great deal of unnecessary and adverse comment being made by columnists about



MAURICE CHEVALIER
Because of a curious background.

Rita Hayworth having lost her Brooklyn accent and assumed a British inflection, I cannot see why anyone should be criticized for self-improvement."

In full bay, Hollywood gossip hounds followed their latest trail, a rift between Cinemactor **Clark Gable** and his fourth wife, **Sylvia**. The baying grew louder when she boarded a plane for a two-week vacation in the Bahamas alone. When photographers asked for a parting marital kiss, Gable huffed: "We don't do that in public," then changed his mind and obliged.

Manhattan's Federal Judge **Harold Medina**, one of the notable jurists in Dallas for the opening of Southern Methodist University's new Legal Center (see EDUCATION) doffed his formal grey Hom-



KATHARINE HEPBURN
"Only the plain know love."

burg for a blue-green five-gallon Stetson ("I feel like a damn fool in the thing"), then climbed aboard an old stagecoach provided by his host the Dallas Bar Association, rode out to take in his first rodeo and outdoor barbecue at a nearby ranch party.

On opening night of the Technicolor *The Tales of Hoffmann* in London's Carlton Theater, Dancing Star **Robert Helpmann** was presented to 83-year-old **Queen Mary**, who said graciously, "I think the film is very beautiful, and I particularly liked your voice." Replied Helpmann with a bow, "I wish it were my own," humbly explained to Her Majesty that the singing voices had been dubbed in.

London reporters jumped at the chance to interview Hollywood Director **John Huston**, his stars **Humphrey Bogart** (with wife **Lauren Bacall** "going along for the ride") and **Katharine Hepburn**, all on their way to Tanganyika to film C. S. Forester's *The African Queen*. As the



JUDGE HAROLD MEDINA
All for a blue-green Stetson.

crowd met for noon cocktails and questions, Miss Hepburn jumped at the chance to get off some inside comments (which saw solemn print next day). Dressed in an oatmeal-colored slack suit and flat brown shoes, easily stealing the scene from Mrs. Bogart who wore only a black & white Paris suit, she burred: "I've been wearing trousers for years . . . I know I'm plain and scrawny. I'm tall, skinny, but very determined. I used to be agonized by my freckles. Now I just don't attempt to hide them. They're not madly ugly, are they? . . . Only the really plain people know about love. The very fascinating ones try so hard to create an impression they soon exhaust their talents."

The Dim View

Feeling that his entry would be against the best interests of the country, the State Department announced that it had refused a U.S. visa to France's jaunty **Maurice Chevalier**, a signer of the Communist-inspired Stockholm "peace" petition, a member of some Communist-front groups. Chevalier, now headed for Canada, has appealed the decision to the U.S. Attorney General.

A federal district court jury in Fort Scott, Kans. found Publisher **Emanuel Haldeman-Julius** (10¢ Little Blue Books) guilty on two counts of income-tax evasion: 1945, when he reported an income of \$9,000 instead of \$60,000; and 1947, with \$8,000 rather than \$24,000.

Near Durban, Natal, 150 fellow Indians gathered to watch **Manilal Gandhi**, 58-year-old son of the late Mahatma, sip a glass of lemon juice, honey and hot water, to break his 14-day fast held in protest over South Africa's segregation laws. Gandhi, 20 lbs. lighter, announced that he would ask the South African government once again to change its laws, before breaking one of the laws himself as a further protest.



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TIME, APRIL 30, 1951

SPORT

Cambridge v. Harvard

On the sunny Charles River last week, Cambridge University's crack rowing crew lined up for a race with the best in the East—Harvard, M.I.T., and Boston University. Harvard's Coach Tom Bolles, who had led his 1950 crew to victory in the Grand Challenge Cup races at Henley-on-Thames last summer, was on the glum side. The U.S. crew season had only just opened. He figured his crew could be "about four lengths faster a month from now," since in spring practice Harvard had only managed to log 180 miles. By contrast, Cambridge, in the racing pink, had logged practice spins of about 850 miles, had defeated its traditional rival Oxford by 15 lengths, then whipped Yale

Confusing Repetoire

Given the proposition that there is no standout horse in next week's Kentucky Derby, 44,230 people went looking for a likely bet in the Wood Memorial at Jamaica last week. They came away shaking their heads after **UNCLE MILTIE**, the favorite, finished eighth.*

Battlefield, last year's money-winning-cleared two-year-old, had already been declared out of the Derby. **ROUGER 'N TUMBLE**, the California champion, was on the shelf with splints. Greentree's well-liked **BIG STRETCH** had been publicly embarrassed in a Keeneland prep when an upstart named **RUHE** gave him a three-length beating. Out in Nevada, some legalized handbook players were still contemplat-



WOOD MEMORIAL: REPETOIRE ON THE RAIL, BATTLE MORN ON THE OUTSIDE
Would one of them dogs win the Derby?

a fortnight ago by four lengths (TIME, April 23). Said confident Cambridge Coach Harold Rickett: "We'll never be any better than we are now."

His simple strategy for the race called for "fast foot" from the start. Within the first minute, the longer (by 14 in.) and lighter (by 40 lbs.) Cambridge shell jetted to the lead at a 42-stroke-a-minute clip. Harvard fell gradually behind. According to Coach Bolles's strategy, his crew was to conserve its strength at first, catch up with Cambridge in an all-out final sprint. But by the time Harvard made its bid, the smooth-stroking Cambridge "fast foot" had run away with the race. The blue-tipped oars of Cambridge flashed across the finish line almost two full lengths ahead of the pride of the U.S. Eastern crews, Boston and M.I.T. pulled in Harvard's wake.

Harvard's Bolles, whose crews have been beaten only twice before in the past three years (by Yale in 1949, by M.I.T. in 1950), was not too depressed. "After all," he grinned, "I only have to worry about beating one crew a year—Yale in June."

ing the 300-to-1 odds offered against the chances of **BILL BAILEY**, a horse that died last month in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The air was no clearer in New York, where 13 three-year-olds showed up for the 27th running of the mile-and-a-sixteenth Wood, the East's final Derby test. Despite the fact that he practically trains himself, had apparently reached his peak a month too soon, and had run a disappointing eighth against much the same field the previous week, **UNCLE MILTIE** was backed into even-money favoritism. Neglected at 13-to-2 was **REPETOIRE**, a game chestnut colt with a misspelled name who was not bred to run very far, but has managed to win all four of his 1951 starts.

Jockey Pete McLean broke **REPETOIRE** forwardly, but elected to move up gradually while racing out of harm's way on the outside. Turning into the stretch, he made his run at the front horse, **INTENT**, a 9-to-1 shot. **REPETOIRE** was forced wide as the

* This week **UNCLE MILTIE**'s owner began to suspect that a rest might do the colt more good than a trip to Kentucky.



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leader bore out, recovered and had enough left to beat late-rushing BATTLE MORN (10-10-1) by a head in a modest 1:44.5. Third was INTENT, running only the third race of his career and possibly a comer.

Would REFETOIRE go on to win at Churchill Downs? Views varied in the Jamaica paddock. Said Jockey McLean: "Four races, four wins—why not?" Said one veteran horseman: "BATTLE MORN lost a lot of ground and looked best." Said another: "Not one of them dogs can run a lick. To me they looked like the field for the Charlestown Derby."

Mean Kind of Sport

To keep gamecocks and hunt the fox, To drink the punch and whisky, We fear no locks, we'll train the cocks And care not if it's risky.

—Old song

One morning last week at exactly 10:04, 200 people enjoying their favorite sport in a California orange grove were interrupted by the sudden arrival of Captain Walker Hannon and 13 deputies from the Los Angeles sheriff's office. The sportsmen fled wildly through the trees, but the sheriff's men rounded up 23 men, two old women selling sandwiches, a small boy who had dropped by "to have some fun," and 40 chickens, including Six-to-One Frank, Five-to-Three Vero and Even-Money Ason, three champion fighting cocks.

Next day the human culprits were haled into court and fined \$25 apiece. Said Hannon: "It's a mean kind of sport."

In the Barrel. Cockfighting is illegal in every state of the Union. Nevertheless it is still an undercover sport in the U.S., and currently enjoying a lively vogue in Southern California.

For three years the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been fighting the cockfighters. S.P.C.A. officials estimate that a secret syndicate of 18 to 20 "big-wheel" promoters in California operate a cockfight business running to more than a million dollars annually. With the efficiency of an underground boxing commission, "the syndicate" coordinates matches in "mains" (bigtime cockpits) at Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Monterey, Visalia and El Centro, issues guides to lesser known pits in vineyards near-by. It also keeps tabs on championships, betting odds and bird prices, buys off the law when it can.

Betting at the fights, say the authorities, runs to seven figures a year and purses of \$5,000 are common. At a raid in El Centro last year, S.P.C.A. men found one bookie stuffing the stake on a single bout into a 50-lb. nail keg and ramming the overflow down into the keg with his foot.

K.O. Is Curtains. The fighters command big-league prices. An untried young cock can be bought for as little as \$50. But once his training muffs (chamois coverings to protect his spurs) have been removed and replaced by lethally pointed steel "gaffs" and razor-edged "slashers" the price rises fast. There are few Joe Louises in the cocking main, where a k.o.



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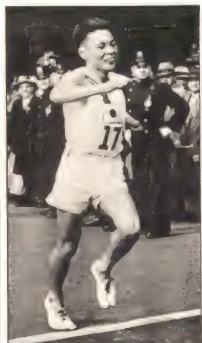
Frank W. Regan, President

means curtains for the loser, and birds who survive five or more fights can bring up to \$15,000.

Like horseplayers, cockfighters are apt to defend their sport on the ground that they are "improving the breed." Their shoptalk is spiced with argument on the merits of reds, doms, warhorses, and other leading breeds. But the lure of the main time & again is not that academic; it is the vicarious thrill in a bloody contest that gives and gets no quarter.

Who Won

Japan's Shigeki Tanaka, a 19-year-old Hiroshima schoolboy and survivor of the first atomic bombing, in the 26-mile Patriot's Day marathon; in Boston, Tanaka's time: 2:27.45—2.06 over the record set by Korea's Yun Bok Suh in 1947. The



JAPAN'S TANAKA
From Hiroshima to Boston.

South Koreans, who finished 1-2-3 last year, did not ask to compete this year; officials announced that they would not have been allowed to run anyway, because Koreans should be busy fighting the war.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, over the Montreal Canadiens, 3-2, to take the best-of-seven series (4-1) for hockey's Stanley Cup; in Toronto.

Illinois' Don Laz, a bar-brushing vault of 15 ft. 12 in., for a collegiate outdoor pole vault record; in Los Angeles. Earlier in the day, Nebraska's Don Cooper set the record (and became the fourth man ever to clear 15 ft.) at 15 ft. 12 in.; in Lawrence, Kans.

Hobart Manley, over Billy Joe Patton, one up, with an explosive finish of five straight threes (an eagle, two birds, two pars) for the North and South amateur golf championship; in Pinehurst N.C.

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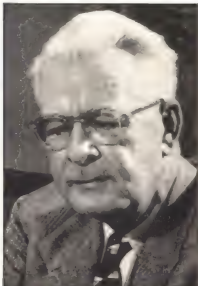


THE PRESS

Columnists v. Editors

Are syndicated newspaper columnists worth printing? Before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last week, editors and columnists jumped into the ring to answer the question. Editor J. Donald Ferguson of the highly successful *Milwaukee Journal* (circ. 324,268), who booted out all canned columns years ago, threw the first punch.

"Frankly," said he, "I think the syndicated column is one of the biggest rack-ets ever put over on editors . . . We wouldn't trade one experienced reporter for all the syndicated columnists we could crowd on the editorial page of the *Milwaukee Journal*." Any enterprising editor can get better facts and opinion from his



Angus McDougall & Fred Tamm—*Milwaukee Journal*
EDITOR FERGUSON

After four Martinis, yakety-yak.

own staff, he said, if he spends a little money to send them off to the spots where news is breaking. "A page of these syndicated columnists is a perfect reproduction of the yakety-yak that fills the room after the third or fourth dry Martini."

Another trouble, said Ferguson, "is that [the columnist] begins to believe, after he has 20 or 150 editors . . . that he is endowed with prophetic powers* . . . If [an editor] throws him out . . . or so much as changes a comma, the columnist immediately denounces him as trampling on the freedom of the press."

Bell Syndicate's Drew Pearson, introduced, in recognition of his libel docket.

* Walter Winchell last week needed the *Cincinnati Enquirer* for disavowing with him three years ago, and warned it against cutting his columns. Snapped Magazine Editor Everett Ruess: "We'll cut him or drop him any time we want to. We're still running the *Enquirer* . . . We've cut Peadar too, and he got mad at us. But he got over his mad. Winchell didn't."

as "the only man . . . with more suits than Hart Schaffner & Marx," roiled with the attack. He realized, he said, that some "indefensible things" had been published by columnists, "and I myself have sinned. I'd like to forget a number of things." But alert columnists have kept the lid on graft, have "been able . . . to give to newspapers some things which they would not otherwise get."

But Pearson had a Sunday punch. The *Milwaukee Journal* itself, said he, knew all the facts in the celebrated case of White House Aide General Vaughan and the deepfreeze scandal (*Time*, July 4, 1949 *et seq.*) and was "afraid" to print it. Instead, it passed the story on to Congressmen to investigate. When Pearson picked up the trail in Washington, he risked libel and printed as much of the story as he could get. Said Pearson: "If Mr. Ferguson's paper had published and not banned columns, they would have published the story of General Vaughan."

Said Ferguson: "It isn't always because we're afraid. We like to get all the facts before we print a story."

The argument did not settle a question which deeply troubles the U.S. press. But it did throw a light into the heart of the matter. The columns, for all their faults, are good reader bait, and at their best, often give news and views that the mine-run newsman does not produce; they will continue to be popular as long as editors rely on them for the work their staffs are unable to do.

Key Question

The New Deal anti-Communist *New York Post* and Manhattan's Communist *Daily Worker* both seized happily on the Gallup poll this week to bolster their anti-MacArthur positions. The poll, they trumpeted, proved that while most of the U.S. (62%) disapproved of MacArthur's firing, Americans certainly did not buy MacArthur's policies of toughening the war against the Chinese Reds. They cited the fact that three out of every five who were interviewed, according to Gallup, thought that the U.S. should try harder to make peace with the Reds.

"It seems perfectly plain," said the *Post*, "that in the immediate aftermath of the upheaval, MacArthur had more personal fans than the President. It is equally clear, however, that the course of action recommended by the general—and opposed by Mr. Truman—was rejected with even greater vehemence."

But both papers had reached their conclusions by leaving out a key question in the same Gallup poll taken before MacArthur's congressional speech.* The pollsters had asked: "If the U.N. bombed Chinese cities and supply bases do you think it would bring the war in Korea to an end?" On this point 46% of the answers were "yes," 40% "no" (although

* For news of a later Gallup poll, see NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

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YOU'LL KNOW

I met New England

looking down on it



"Sleepy little towns, aren't they?" I said.

"We like 'em that way," my seat companion said.

Five minutes later he started talking. "Like to tell you something about New England," he said. "Something you'd have to live here to find out. It's what those little towns mean to production lines here in New England . . . quick relaxation and happier living . . . better workmanship . . . smoother relationships between management and labor. It's the stubborn will to get ahead . . . it's what's built this Yankee Fleet we're flying and those new factory additions over there.

"It's what that big power dam we're coming to means, and those long freight trains down there. It's what, when you add everything up, makes New England so important right now to the defense effort. I hope you'll get a closer view of New England very soon, Mister."

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75% were against full-scale war with Red China). Despite the *Post* and *Worker*, the poll actually indicated that the majority of those who had given their opinion sided with MacArthur, not the Administration.

Censorship in Spain

In Madrid last week, New York Timesman Sam Pope Brewer left his press card at the Spanish Ministry of Education for the renewal required every six months. Next day, Reporter Brewer was summoned to the ministry, told that his press credentials had been canceled because his reporting, and the *Times's* "attitude," had been "generally biased and unfair toward Spain." He was told he would have to leave Spain by June 6.

To Brewer and the six other U.S. correspondents in Madrid,* the news confirmed their suspicions that the Spanish government, which protests it has no censorship on outgoing news, is clamping down.

After he got the word from the ministry, Brewer tried fruitlessly to get an explanation from Spanish officials, then asked U.S. Ambassador Stanton Griffis for help. Ambassador Griffis cabled Washington for instructions. Finally, on State Department orders, he protested to the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

The strange part of the whole affair was that Newsman Brewer, 42, who had done a workmanlike, and often critical, job of reporting in his year and a half in Spain, has recently found fewer flaws and weaknesses to report. Moreover, the appointment of a U.S. ambassador last December had supposedly signaled a new, more friendly relationship between the two governments. Actually, that seemed to be the root of Brewer's troubles. With full diplomatic relations re-established, Spain apparently thought it safe to get tough with U.S. correspondents.

No. 2 for Carter

Editor Hodding Carter of the Greenville (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times* has helped make Greenville a notable example of tolerance in the race- and religion-conscious South. Although Negroes outnumber whites nearly two to one in the Greenville area, there is little friction between the two races. Carter, a determined but unfanatical liberal who believes the South can best solve its own problems, has not attacked segregation. He has concentrated on building up respect between races and between religions. At 44-year-old Editor Carter's urging, Greenville Protestants and Catholics helped build a new synagogue for the Jews. Then he started a campaign to have the Jews and Protestants chip in for a new Catholic school. Moreover, he has made tolerance plus live-wire journalism pay: the *Delta Democrat-Times* nets some \$75,000 a year on a gross of about \$300,000.

* A.P.'s Louis Nevin, U.P.'s Ralph Forte and Haynes Thompson, I.N.S.'s H. Edward Knoblauch, T.M.N.'s Piero Saportiti, Chicago *Tribune's* Jocelyn Bush.

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*More than 60% of TIME readers are college graduates

TIME, APRIL 30, 1951

Last week Editor Carter got a chance to widen his influence. In booming Natchez, whose population (now 22,678) has increased 48% in a decade, a group of businessmen started the afternoon *Times* 2½ years ago to compete with the 86-year-old *Natchez Democrat* (circ. 4,918). The *Times* almost caught up in circulation (4,513), but made so little money that the owners were glad to turn over the paper's management and sell half its stock to Hod Carter for an undisclosed figure. Publisher Carter and his 35-year-old general manager, John T. Gibson, who will split Carter's half-interest in the *Times*, immediately went to work to make things hot for the competition. In his first issue last week, Carter cleaned out a lot of the



George Morris—Blacks Star

HODDING CARTER

A smugged face won't be his fault.

dull clutter from the anemic *Times*, gave it some reader-building liver injections by adding five new columns (the Alsops, Robert Ruark, Earl Wilson, Lee Bedford's "Southern Exposure," Carter's own weekly, "Looking at the South," already syndicated in 16 other papers). In the lead *Times* editorial, Publisher Carter tapped out a clean-cut statement of his own credo: "We want [the *Times*] to be a mirror in which the community can see its full face. If the face appears smugged sometimes it will not be the fault of the newspaper . . . We won't seek controversy for the sake of controversy or shun it for the sake of peace . . ." It looked as if things would soon be livelier in Natchez.

The Supermagazines

Most new magazines start out with small circulations, hopefully strive for the big time over a period of months or years. But last week a new magazine came out, trumpeting a guaranteed circulation of 1,500,000. Its name: *Better Living*. It is the latest addition to the family of slick-paper, slickly written magazines sold chief-

CLOSE HARMONY

by
Railway Express



...or how I make
production hum at
YALE & TOWNE



Charlie Krips, Traffic Manager, Philadelphia Materials Handling Division, Yale & Towne, calls. Tells me* the speeded up Yale & Towne production lines are dependent on deliveries, parts, tools and equipment from multiple points throughout the country. Says delivery of these shipments has to be synchronized with production in order to avoid costly stoppages. Asks me

If I can help. Mr. Krips, I answer, when it comes to fast, safe and sure materials handling, from one town to another, I'm something of an expert myself. Just inform your suppliers to ship by Railway Express . . . give us the shipping schedules you want to meet . . . then lean back and watch production roll. We really hit some close harmony. We deliver the parts that make the lift trucks that handle the Express deliveries that make more Yale & Towne materials handling equipment—electric and gasoline lift trucks and hoists.



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 FOURTH OF A SERIES

Tall Tale

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to Fabulous Fact

For pulling power, the successors to Paul and Babe are diesel-electric locomotives hauling streamliners and mile-long freight trains across a continent, up winding canyons, through 5-mile tunnels and snow filled passes. Always looking for something better, the company of men who first displaced steam with diesel-electric motive power were also the first to mass-produce silicone (Class H) insulated traction motors.

And there's another fabulous fact. This new class of electrical insulation introduced by Dow Corning makes motors and generators last at least 10 times as long as they ever did before. It keeps them running 24 hours a day in spite of overloads, heat and high water. That means more goods and armaments; more power per pound of copper; more compact and reliable electric motors for shipboard and aircraft use.

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ly at the check-out counters of chain stores and supermarkets. These folksy, foxy supermagazines which lure people into stores, then help sell the store's products, now have a combined circulation of about 10 million a month.

Better Living is the superproduct of Manhattan Promoter Edward W. Miller, the Supermarket Institute, representing some 5,000 U.S. stores, and *McCall's*, which provided \$750,000, its printing plant and know-how. Miller raised another \$750,000 from such private investors as Nelson Rockefeller and Clendenin Ryan (onetime owner of the *American Mercury*). Not till he had supermarket outlets for at least a million copies did Publisher Miller set his editorial staff to work. Said he: "Some people think there's a lot of quick money in this business. But you've got to have a good book, you have to spend money, and you can't look for profits right off the bat."

High Mortality. The reason for his restrained optimism is that the mortality in the field has been high; out of a hundred such magazines started in the past decade, only a handful are left. The first supermagazine was started 18 years ago by Harry Evans, onetime managing editor of the old *Life*. His *Family Circle*, a weekly throwaway to plug the wares of 1,275 Piggly Wiggly, Sanitary and Reeves stores, leaned heavily on food, fashion and Hollywood for its copy. It was so successful (1,000,000 circulation within a year) that Evans began to charge 2¢ for it.

Five years ago, it switched to a nickel monthly aimed at all ages (sample subjects: pets, "Teen Scene," "Are You Making Good as a Grandma?"). With 18 editions for its distributors (Safeway is the biggest), *Circle* is now planning to boost its guaranteed circulation from 2,300,000 to 3,000,000.

Low Caesarean. In 1937 the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. brought out *Woman's Day* to plug A. & P. lines. Now the giant of the field (circ. 3,900,000), the magazine crams its 124 to 188 slick pages with national ads, moony love stories and how-to-do-it articles (samples: how to restring pearls, build cabinets, read faster, eat on a low budget). But A. & P. takes little profit out of its *Woman's Day*. The cash is put into more color pages and better copy to dress up the lure for shoppers.

Like the others, *Better Living's* 66-page first issue is full of how-to-do-its (freeze strawberries, rewire lamps, earn money at home, arrange flowers, etc.), and the kind of clinical fiction housewives seem to love. The leading story is a cheerful piece on a day in the life of an obstetrician, by Old Standby Faith Baldwin. Sample quote: "If she proved to have a generally contracted pelvis, the measurements and the X ray would chart his course of action—a low Caesarean section, he hoped." Concludes the doctor at day's end: "What a wonderful job I have, what a wonderful life!"

* Among them: *Everywoman's* (circ. 1,000,000), *Western Family* (circ. 970,000), *American Family* (circ. 900,000).



picture of a MAN IN A HURRY

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THE SKIN NOBODY LOVES TO TOUCH

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It's caused by air getting into the can and oxidizing the paint. The way to stop paint skin from forming is to keep air out. Some paint-can tops aren't nearly airtight enough—particularly when the can has been opened and re-closed.

So Continental's development engineers came up with the "Tripletite" friction can. The top on this can is so designed that it grips the metal of the can itself at three places. If any air seeps by the first seal, it is sure to be stopped by the second or third seals.

This ingenious construction protects against oxidation and also prevents loss of vital paint ingredients. All the standard paint cans Continental makes these days have this "Tripletite" feature. Watch for it the next time you open a can of paint.



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When you buy cans, drums or other containers from Continental, you can be certain that not only are you getting the best possible product now, but you'll get even better ones in the future. We've never seen a container so good that somehow it can't be made better. Right now over four hundred Continental research and engineering technicians are doing their best to improve the design and quality of scores of containers. Your product might look good—and sell faster—in one of them.

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GOOD TASTE THROUGH THE YEARS...

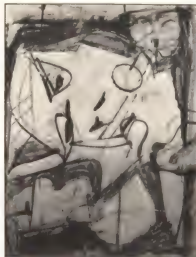
In this hurried world, it's comforting to find some things unchanged. Philadelphia Whisky still brings you the superb quality that won favor generations ago. Yet you can afford this "special occasion" whisky regularly and often!



*From a Series of Historic Paintings Designed for "Philadelphia" The Heritage Whisky - Famous Since 1791

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ART



PAINTING
"I'm still working . . .

Egon Gallery

Willem the Walloper

Willem de Kooning is the sort of painter who gives most people a pain: superficially his pictures look like scribbles any kid could do. They are not really like that at all; the difference between De Kooning's work and mere doodling is enough to make him one of America's liveliest advance-guard artists. Despite his reputation and the fact he is all of 47, De Kooning has had only two one-man shows; the second opened in a Manhattan gallery last week. "I haven't felt ready for exhibitions," he explains, "and I'm not particularly happy about this one. I'm still working out of doubt."

Doubtful or not, De Kooning wallops into each canvas with a will, drawing lines that resemble streams of ticker tape on the wind, whipped free one instant, snarled the next, and punctuated with blobs and smears which break the canvas into arcs, tunnels, humps and skies of space. Weak in color, his paintings are always original and often elegant in composition. Like the

finest Chinese brush drawings, they have an air of being dashed off, and they are. To give his work the spontaneous quality, De Kooning does it fast, destroys hundreds of failures.

Raised in Rotterdam, De Kooning left school at twelve, worked as sign painter and house painter while studying at Rotterdam's art academy at night: "I met a lot of fellows and we became a little like bohemians. We tried to paint like the impressionists. Some of us imitated Mondrian, too, but we didn't really get it very good." At 21, De Kooning came to the U.S., knowing only one word of English: "Yes." He got a job as a commercial artist, visited the art galleries in his lunch hours and painted by himself on Sundays: "I was influenced by lots of artists. If you paint your whole life, you take that for granted, and after a while all kinds of painting become just painting for you—abstract or otherwise."

A year on the WPA Federal Art Project freed De Kooning from commercial work, made him resolve to paint full-time. "People have helped me, and I more or less made out. You don't really go hungry—that's the funny thing." Married to an art critic, he now teaches at the Yale School of the Fine Arts a day and a half a week, paints in his Manhattan studio the other days. He is quite unimpressed by the fame his paintings have begun to gain. "Nothing is positive about art," he says, "except that it is a word."

"War Booty"

Last week the Soviets locked the door on some 930,000 art objects (from old masters to old coins and trinkets) carted off from Berlin* and Dresden museums since 1945. After months of temporizing, Russian authorities finally answered an East German museum official's request for the return of the masterpieces with a flat no. Their reason: the treasures (including Raphael's *Sistine Madonna*, Correggio's *Holy Night*, Giorgione's *Venus*) were legitimate "war booty."

Hard-Working Housewife

One of the most straightforward and unambiguous art exhibits in Manhattan last week occupied a table in an upstairs room of a 57th Street gallery. It was a polyptych of five small panels hinged together and somewhat pompously titled *A Tribute to the American Working People*. The four side panels represent a county fair, a parlor, a farm and a schoolroom, all crowded. The center panel portrays a workman with the expression of a weary Punch, standing before a green factory facade full of faces.

Pretty Honoré Sharrer, 30, a Cambridge, Mass. housewife, spent five years and wore out roughly 225 tiny brushes on the job.

* Other Berlin art treasures were found by U.S. troops in salt mines at Merkers, and after a tour of the U.S. in 1948-49 were returned to Wiesbaden.



DE KOONING
... out of doubt."

W. Auerbach

She thought little of devoting a whole day to dotting the right expression into any one only 1/16th of an inch in diameter, needed new glasses herself before she had done.

The 59 figures in the polyptych include witty to catty personifications of a multitude of U.S. types. Copied mostly from Sharrer's snapshots of real people, they have the flat, posed and curiously weightless quality that snapshots do. Sharrer arranged the figures in her pictures after drawing them all separately, admits it was a tedious problem to squeeze them into some sort of composition. The results are cluttered, and made more so by Sharrer's inability to put a sense of space into her backgrounds. Yet the golden 5 o'clock light, perhaps symbolic of quitting time, that floods the center panel is perfectly convincing, and all five panels sparkle with masterpieces of precise miniature art.

Despite its faults, the polyptych shows that Painter-Housewife Sharrer deserves a place in the front rank of those U.S. artists who still put content first and paint it to look as real as possible.



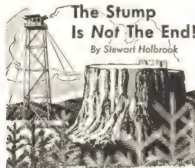
"TRIBUTE" (CENTER-PANEL)
... and 225 tiny brushes.

Kneeder Galleries



SHARRER

A new pair of glasses . . .



The Stump Is Not The End!

By Stewart Holbrook

FORESIGHT, plus the chance of location, have combined to assure the Simpson Logging Company of a continuous supply of timber. This happy condition of stability was brought about through a co-operative sustained yield agreement with the U. S. Forest Service. Simpson merged its own 160,000 acres of land with 111,000 acres of National Forest to be logged and protected under unified management to supply Simpson's plants for the next century and beyond. New growth will equal the timber cut.

The agreement was possible only because for 50 years Simpson had retained its cutover lands instead of abandoning them; and also protected them from fire. Simpson thus had an immense young forest to pool with the government's mature timber. That the two forests adjoined made the agreement feasible.

In human terms the agreement means the security of two communities on the edge of the combined forests that otherwise might have faded. The entire log harvest will flow down from the green hills to the Simpson mills, door, plywood, and fiberboard plants at Shelton and McLeary, Washington, and insure the livelihood of some ten thousand persons.

I have been seeing the Simpson forest off and on for thirty years. Recently I stood in a lookout tower and looked again. There it was—160,000 acres of young woods, an everlasting storehouse of forest products. Here, years ago, was a logging camp of 200 men. Here, too, was a camp school, where kids now middle-aged learned their lessons while the crash of timber and faint snortings of logging engines wafted through open windows. No longer. The forest has taken over again. All is quiet save for the wind in the new trees. In A. D. 2046 another Simpson camp may well stand on this spot. It will mark the centennial of the first co-operative sustained yield agreement in America.

The Simpson Logging Company has enjoyed a continual growth since its modest beginning in 1895. Its plants in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California produce forest products which include fir, hemlock and redwood lumber, plywood, doors, insulating board products and acoustical materials.

Simpson
SINCE 1895

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MUSIC

Progress

The Daughters of the American Revolution lifted their color ban on Washington's Constitution Hall. Announced the Daughters: famed Soprano Dorothy Maynor will sing there next season with the National Symphony Orchestra. She will be the first Negro artist to appear in Constitution Hall (other than in amateur and benefit performances) since Marian Anderson was turned away in 1939.

Un-Soviet

Try as they might, Soviet composers could not please the Kremlin.

At first, Composer Herman Zhukovsky thought he had made the grade. Most of Moscow's critics welcomed his new opera about Ukrainian collective farms, *From the Depths of the Heart*, with whoops of joy. But the returns were not all in. Critic No. 1 had viewed a performance himself (TIME, April 23). Last week *Pravda* got around to stating the real, blown-in-the-bottle Stalinist position: the new opera was full of "serious mistakes," and all concerned should hang their heads.

The worst blunder: funking the "great theme" of "the life of a contemporary collective farm village." Instead of glorifying "creative labor and the growth of a new people," there had been entirely too much attention given to "songs and dances at holiday celebrations." Moreover, one of the sets had included a "miserable, sagging fence."

In short, it was just not Soviet realism.

Music for the Gourmet

Thomas K. Scherman is a man who has given Manhattan's already rich musical menu an added tippity of flavor. Since 1947, his Little Orchestra Society (38 players) has been delving into the "terrific repertoire" of little-orchestra music, new & old, that rarely gets played by the big orchestras in Carnegie Hall.

Last week enterprising Tom Scherman, 34, was in the midst of his most ambitious and successful musical venture yet: concert versions of opera. He had experimented with concert opera before—*Orfeo ed Euridice* two years ago (TIME, March 14, 1949) and Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio* last season. *Abduction* was such a hit that he decided to repeat it this season and add two more Mozart operas, *Così fan Tutte* and *Idomeneo*. To Scherman, all were "particularly suited" for concert versions because "stagewise they are big bores."

In *Così* last week, Scherman's singers were not quite first-rate, although they sang their English (in a new, bright translation by George and Phyllis Mead) so that every word of the comic story could be understood. Hopping and flapping on the podium, Conductor Scherman whipped



C. Swatosch, Wien

THOMAS SCHERMAN
Borens have their place.

up enough enthusiasm among his performers to more than compensate for minor defects in tempo and style.

Manhattan-born Tom Scherman decided while still in short pants not to follow his father Harry into the book business (Book-of-the-Month Club). Instead, he went to Columbia and Juilliard School of Music. He foots the whole bill for his Little Orchestra Society. At first, partly because he hired high-rate soloists such as Isaac Stern, Claudio Arrau, Joseph Szigeti, and gave them a chance to play music "they can't play in Oshkosh," he found his society a little expensive. Now, Scherman reports, "it's coming closer and closer to breaking even."

His formula for choosing his out-of-the-way programs is simple, if not 100% successful: "Any piece of music I get a bang out of, I think the public will like too." So far, he has given world premieres of David Diamond's *Romeo and Juliet Suite*, Norman Delo Joio's *Concerto for Harp and Orchestra*, Douglas Moore's *Farm Journal* (all commissioned by Scherman himself), and revived many a little-known smaller work by Haydn, Schumann, Brahms, Stravinsky and Schönberg. He has no fear of running out of things to play. Digging around in the "terrific repertoire," he has found enough worthwhile but unfamiliar music to keep going "for the next ten years."

New Records

Since records from Russia are about as rare as obligatos for flügelhorn, U.S. music lovers have little chance to judge the quality of Russian orchestras and virtuosos. Last week, for a change, a few fresh pressings of made-in-Russia recordings were on sale. None of the recordings (issued by Colosseum Records) is brand-

* The Metropolitan Opera's Rudolf Bing does not agree on *Così*; next season he will stage it at the Met for the first time in 23 years.



How are the new Boeings coming?

"Beehives of activity" would describe the plants where the great new Boeing bombers and transports are being built. In these days of crisis, they're an encouraging sight.

Production schedules on B-47 Stratojets—the world's fastest known bombers—have been heavily stepped up. Additional B-50 Superfortresses are in production. Modification of B-29's into aerial refueling tankers is on accelerated schedule. And more and more double-deck C-97 Stratofreighters are going to

the armed forces as hospital ships, aerial refueling tankers, and cargo and troop carriers.

Even more advanced planes are taking shape at Boeing, too. The latest is the B-52 jet heavy bomber which the Air Force has announced it is ordering into production.

While speeding production, Boeing has also constantly improved its manufacturing efficiency—thus reducing costs. Through price reductions on B-50 and C-97 contracts during the last two years,

Boeing has saved the government \$45,000,000.

As always, engineering and manufacturing people work as a team at Boeing to produce the finest airplanes at lowest possible cost to the taxpayer. They combine high technical skills with a heritage of unmatched experience in building four-engine aircraft. Today, all of their skill and experience is devoted to building the great new Boeings whose speed, range and striking power contribute so much to America's defense.

For the Air Force, Boeing builds the B-50 Superfortresses, B-47 Stratojets and C-97 Stratofreighters; and for the world's leading airlines, Boeing has built fleets of the new twin-deck Stratocruisers.

BOEING



THE fact that safety switches seem to be doing nothing at all until somebody rushes up and tugs at the handle in a moment of emergency is very deceptive. Safety switches are actually fighting for their lives every minute they are in service, fighting against the ravages of unavoidable internal heating... and how well they are equipped to win this fight decides how much switch you have left for safety when you really need it.

Normal full-load current passing through the usual fuses in a safety switch generate a lot of heat, temperatures as high as 700 degrees

Fahrenheit in the fuse links. This is no criticism of fuses; they must be near their melting point at full load if they are to melt when an overload occurs. But the continual heating of the switch mechanism so tightly confined in the safety enclosure poses many technical problems. Insulation disintegrates. Metal parts warp and corrode. Contacts loosen, then either weld tight or "burn up."

Cutler-Hammer engineers tackled this problem of internal heating in safety switches nearly 11 years ago, selected materials and designed a switch structure that could withstand such heating. The performance of Cutler-Hammer Safety Switches in service since that time is something you should know about and remember when you buy safety switches. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1319 St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.



new, but all are interesting. Outstanding items:

Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto (David Oistrakh, violinist, with the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, A. V. Gauk conducting; 2 sides LP). Surely one of the great among modern violinists, 42-year-old Oistrakh combines in his playing the suavity of Heifetz and the depth and penetration of Szegedi. Most curious item in another album of Oistrakh favorites: Stephen Foster's *Swanee River*.

Symphonic Selections, played by the Bolshoi Theater Orchestra. The selections include pieces by Balakirev, Mussorgsky, Liadov, Rimsky-Korsakov. Although the recording is not first-rate (it sounds a little like the sound track of a Russian film), the Bolshoi orchestra itself sounds hard to beat.

Other new records:

Beethoven: Sonata in D Minor, Op. 31, No. 2 (Byron Janis, pianist; Victor, 2 sides LP). Young (22) Pianist Janis, protégé of Vladimir Horowitz, speeds through this stormy sonata ("Tempest") with much of the diamond-hard brilliance of his mentor. Recording: good.

Barber: Knoxville, "Summer of 1915" (Eleanor Steber, soprano, with the Dumbarton Oaks Chamber Orchestra, William Strickland conducting; Columbia, 1 side LP). James Agee's autobiographical essay of the same name appealingly set to song: Soprano Steber, who commissioned the music, sings it beautifully. Recording: excellent.

Debussy: Le Martyre de St.-Sébastien (Frances Yeend, soprano; Miriam Stewart, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto; Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra and Chorale, Victor Alessandro conducting; Allegro, 2 sides LP). Composed to a "mystery" of D'Annunzio for Dancer Ida Rubinstein, *Le Martyre* (1911) was itself martyred in an unsuccessful play, is rarely performed. It contains many a strange and beautiful bar, stands pretty well on its own in this first recording. Performance and recording: good.

Ravel: Trio in A Minor (Artur Schnabel, piano; Jascha Heifetz, violin; Gregor Piatigorsky, cello; Victor, 1 side LP). The most interesting of the three trios (the other two: Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn) recorded by the famed artists who formally combined their talents for the first time at Chicago's Ravinia Park (TIME, Aug. 22, 1949). The playing in all three is sensitively superb. Recording: excellent.

Rossini: The Barber of Seville (Luigi Infantino, tenor; Carlo Badioli, bass; Giulietta Simonato, mezzo-soprano; Giuseppe Taddei, baritone; Antonio Cassinelli, bass; orchestra and chorus of Radio Italiana, Fernando Previtali conducting; Cetra-Soria, 6 sides LP). Barber fans, used to hearing Rossini's arias trilled airily by a coy soprano, will be surprised to hear the role sung here by a more mature-sounding mezzo—as Rossini wrote it. Mezzo Simonato brings it off beautifully; so does Baritone Taddei as Figaro. Conductor Previtali keeps it sparkling throughout. Recording: excellent.

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RELIGION

Unity in Diversity

Mordecai Menahem Kaplan was the rabbi of a Manhattan congregation at 22, but he was torn between his own theological liberalism and the unbending Orthodox Judaism he preached. "I worked hard," he said later, "to say something in my sermons that I believed and that would also appeal to the people in my congregation." Discouraged, he seriously thought at one point of switching to selling life insurance.

Last week Dr. Kaplan, a courtly, white-garbed scholar with almost half a century in the rabbinate behind him, walked into the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Fifteen hundred guests had gathered



MORDECAI KAPLAN
The creed became criteria.

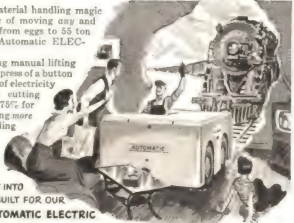
for the first in a series of testimonial dinners celebrating his 70th birthday (June 11). He heard congratulatory messages from Jewish leaders, including Chaim Weizmann, Herbert Lehman and President Louis Finkelstein of Jewish Theological Seminary. They and most American Jews know Dr. Kaplan for his long-time leadership of the Reconstructionist movement—a broad effort to heal the theological divisions in U.S. Judaism.

"The Best of Human Nature." In 1920, when he began what he calls a "Jewish ecumenical movement," Dr. Kaplan found Jewish congregations in the U.S. split into three major groups: the Orthodox, which demands strict observance of scriptural laws; the Reform, which emphasizes broad ethical concepts at the expense of dogma, and the Conservative, a halfway house between the other two. Although he himself became associated with the Conservatives, Dr. Kaplan has tried to weld the three groups together on a broad basis of "peoplehood" rather than theological doctrine. "It does not matter," he says,

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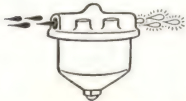
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BY O.S.G. LOW



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"whether the community is Orthodox, Conservative or Reform, whether its idea of God is that of an anthropomorphic miracle worker or that which is represented in the best of human nature . . . Jews must become spiritually united, though theologically diverse."

The Reconstructionists want to unify U.S. Judaism, not through a new super-church, but on the basis of "common interests, common historical memories and a sense of common destiny." Dr. Kaplan and his followers have proposed replacing old style, part-time synagogue schools and rigidly organized congregations with modern Jewish parochial schools and Jewish centers, where Jewish cultural activities and social work are as important as attendance at synagogue. "If Jews are to worship together," he says, "they must have other interests in common besides worship."

This theological freewheeling has brought Dr. Kaplan in conflict with Orthodox rabbis. In 1945 he brought out a new Sabbath prayer book, with the Orthodox prayer book's creed changed to a "criteria of loyalties," emphasizing the congregation's spiritual needs rather than the articles of faith which they must believe. (The old prayer book: "I believe with perfect faith that the prophecy of Moses our teacher is true, and that he was chief of prophets." Dr. Kaplan's prayer book: "We want the synagogue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.") Horrified, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis invoked the *cherem*, the ancient ban of excommunication, against Dr. Kaplan (Time, June 25, 1945), making him in theory an outlaw from the Jewish community.

The Reason for a Heritage. Many Reform and Conservative congregations, as well as some Orthodox laymen, have nonetheless supported the Reconstructionists. Last January, 500 prominent Jews, including 280 Reform and Conservative rabbis, signed the Reconstructionist "Program for a Jewish Life." Also strongly affected by his views are hundreds of graduates of Manhattan's Conservative Jewish Theological Seminary, where he has been a professor (of homiletics and philosophies of religion) since 1910.

What Dr. Kaplan hopes to achieve is creation of a representative national council to bring together the activities of all Jewish communities. Although he would like to make this Jewish community "as distinctive and tangible as the Catholic community," he wants it to be also an "evolving religious civilization" without dependence on established dogma. "The Jewish heritage," he says, "exists for the Jewish people, not the Jewish people for the Jewish heritage."

Treasure in Microfilm

When Jesuit scholars at St. Louis University opened a medieval studies curriculum two years ago, they found themselves long on students and qualified professors, but short on the materials of church scholarship. Father Lowrie J. Daly, 37-year-old instructor in medieval history,

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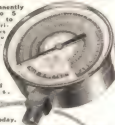
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suggested that his superiors ask permission to make microfilm copies of as many as 42,000 rare and ancient manuscripts in the Vatican Library, which some U.S. librarians have called "the most important manuscript library in the western world." Not very hopefully, St. Louis' President Paul C. Reinert forwarded a request through church channels to the Vatican librarians.

A fortnight ago, to the jubilation of the St. Louis faculty, the Vatican's permission arrived. "It was as if nobody had made copies of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Magna Carta and you asked permission to do so and got it," one Jesuit gulped. Among the manuscripts



FATHER DALY
Permission granted.

likely to be photographed: the 4th Century *Codex Vaticanus*, a Greek Bible with the oldest and most important extant copy of the New Testament; the *Codex Marchalianus*, a 6th Century vellum scroll containing the complete Old Testament prophets; the original author's manuscript of St. Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Contra Gentiles*.

In Rome this week, Father Daly was making a tentative selection of manuscripts to be copied. Back in the U.S., St. Louis University was looking for foundation money to pay for the project. The complete microfilming process will cost \$125,000, take 25 months to complete. When it is finished, said St. Louis' Father Bernard Dempsey, who is engineering the project, scholars in the U.S. will have access to "a treasure without parallel anywhere outside Rome."

Those Who Lie in Jail


Rumania's Communist government cut off all official communication between Rumania's Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Vatican last year. Since then, little news of the church has reached the outside world beyond the fact that still more

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CARLYLE HOUSE

scene of fateful decisions



The royal governors of five colonies met with General Edward Braddock in the Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia, in April 1755. The purpose of the council was to discuss the colonists' participation in the French and Indian War and to plan Braddock's campaign. George Washington, then only twenty-three years old, was also invited to join the group on account of his knowledge of Indian warfare. Though Washington was made a member of Braddock's staff with the rank of major, the general stubbornly refused to heed his advice.

A few days after the meeting Braddock's expedition set out only to be defeated in a disastrous battle near Fort Duquesne in which the general



Blue Room, scene of cowardice and battle



was killed. At the midnight burial, conducted secretly to prevent the enemy from knowing of Braddock's death, Washington read the service.

A tax on the colonists to finance the French and Indian War was proposed by the governors in their meeting. Preceding the Stamp Act by ten years, it was the first of the levies which were to incite rebellion. As the first demand for taxation originated in the Carlyle House, it has often been referred to as "the place where the Revolution was born."

Owner of the house was the wealthy and prominent John Carlyle, who built it in 1752 on the site of an old fort known as the Hanging Fort because of the numerous executions that took place there. Still visible in the foundations are dungeon cells where Indians were imprisoned. Through the courtesy of its owner, the Carlyle House is now open to the public.

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Catholic clerics have been arrested. This month, by channels which church authorities refused to discuss, the Vatican received a message, patiently memorized and passed on by a trusted intermediary, from one of the imprisoned priests:

"I reached my prison on the afternoon of the day of my arrest. How long ago that was, how many days have passed, I don't know, because I am always in the dark. On that day, in complete darkness, I was led to this cell. When the door closed behind me, through God's mercy I was thinking of God, and remembered to offer up my troubles for His glory, so that my humiliation was filled with God's glory and became an immediate comfort to my soul."

Two Boards for a Bed. "I tried then to get to know something of the place where in I was. I was already aware of much dampness and of a smell of human excrement. Guided by my nose, I drew as far away as possible from the place which I later found out was where the drains of five lavatories of the guards on five floors above me emptied themselves.

"I thought with horror that sometimes it is easier to resist actual pain and bodily wounds than the wave of sickness that assails one's stomach at a foul smell. I dreaded the possibility that I might weaken, and through God's mercy I was able to concentrate upon God, and it pleased God to fill my cell with an infinitesimal but overbearing small part of His great glory."

"Feeling with my hands, after a long time I found two boards. They were damp, but they were whole, and they became my bed. They were about three feet long. I was able at first to get little sleep because rats kept scurrying over me. I have always been a friend of small animals, but the thought of rats kept me from sleeping, so I passed unforgettable moments of intimate union with the crucifix, which I conjured up before my mind. My own had been removed at the prison gates."

The Face of the Cross. "Believe me . . . all of you who are outside, there is a face of the cross which cannot be apprehended save by those who lie in jail. There is a part of the living God which is only known to those who are themselves hidden in some subterranean cell, in darkness and in chains. There may be happiness in the light which streams through a small barred window of an above-ground prison cell, but God's happiness rests longer upon those who have not light's distraction."

"God, in His mercy, beat at my door, and the All Highest entered without keys. I recite the rosary—the glorious mysteries—and I know Our Lady is a comforter to the afflicted, and often my lips cannot form the words because my heart is overfull . . ."

"Then I remember that I must not grow lax, and I pray for the union of all Rumanians; I pray that through my suffering I may be the subterranean mine which blows up the wall of division between Rumanians, so that all Rumanians shall be brothers, and the church shall be freed promptly and completely."



It's difficult to think of a slender match in the same class with a Block Buster, yet both can be equally destructive.

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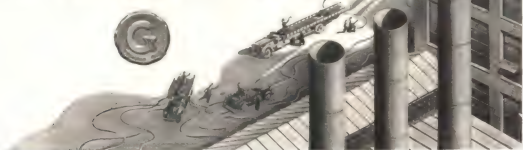
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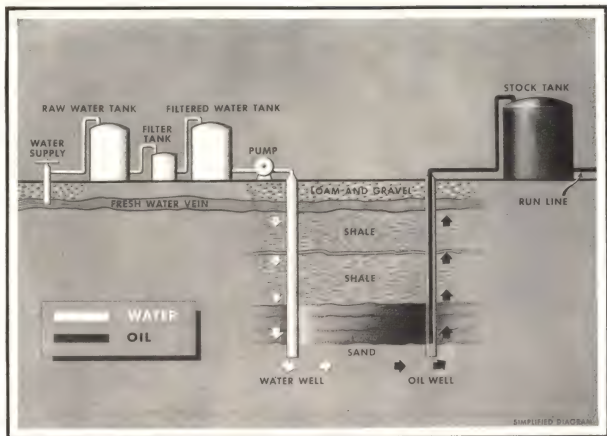
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Harvard President James Bryant Conant, arriving in London for a fresh look at British educational methods: "I get the impression they are neat and tidy. Our system is chaos, just chaos, real chaos, but I like chaos, provided a country can afford it."

News from Ford

After months of public guessing about how it would spend its \$492 millions "for the public welfare," the Ford Foundation started to move. It gave \$150,000 to the newly organized International Press Institute (the Rockefeller Foundation is

assistance to the U.S. school system during its mobilization troubles. The fund's first experimental project: a \$1,200,000-a-year scholarship program at Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin and Chicago which, starting next fall, will take 200 high-school boys, under 16½, and send them to college. The boys will be accepted on the basis of school records and the standard College Board exams. In addition to their tuition they will get "extras" up to \$1,000, according to need. The program's purpose: to give the boys at least two years of a liberal education before they enter the Army, lead them, in the words of Columbia Dean Lawrence Chamberlain, "to the exercise of wisdom in adult life."



Tom W. Collins

OPENING CEREMONIES AT S.M.U.'S LEGAL CENTER
A model courtroom, three libraries, and a Texas specialty.

chipping in \$120,000). The institute, comprising 34 editors from 15 nations headed by Lester Markel, Sunday editor of the *New York Times*, will work for freer exchange of information among the world's journalists. Further grants announced last week by Ford Foundation President Paul Hoffman:

The Fund for Adult Education (\$3,000,000), headed by C. Scott Fletcher, former president of Encyclopedia Britannica Films, which will support non-academic projects outside the school system—educational movies, radio and TV programs, community discussion groups. The fund's purpose, as defined by Hoffman: "[To] assist persons to develop a satisfactory personal philosophy and sense of values . . . to grow in ability to analyze problems and arrive at thoughtful conclusions . . ."

The Fund for the Advancement of Education (\$7,000,000), headed by Clarence H. Faust, former dean of humanities and sciences at Stanford University, which will help only schools and colleges. Its purpose: experiments in educational methods, "basic studies" of education's goals,

Inn at S. M. U.

The U.S. has never had anything quite like London's tradition-laden Inns of Court.* The Inns are not only professional societies which have the power to admit lawyers to the bar, or ban them. They are also schools where law students mingle with practicing lawyers, share their common rooms, libraries, dining halls, listen to their shoptalk. Last week, this idea in legal education found its way to Texas in the form of a new \$2,500,000 Southwestern Legal Center at Southern Methodist University.

Top U.S. jurists (among them: Supreme Court Justices Jackson and Clark, Judge Harold Medina, the whole Texas supreme court) were on hand for the opening ceremonies, and there was plenty for them to see.

The new center is housed in bright, new

* So called because the four Inns—Gray's, Lincoln's, the Inner and Middle Temples—once furnished lodgings for their members. Francis Bacon was a "bencher" (senior member), and Thomas More, Thackeray, Pitt, Burke and Disraeli all attended the Inns.



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buildings, unlike its London counterparts with their secluded courtyards, but it is otherwise designed to achieve the same result of giving law students the benefit of practicing lawyers' experience. Lawyers from all over the U.S. will come to stay at the center, to teach, do research work, attend forums and legal clinics. Like their London colleagues, they will live with the students (the center has rooms for 75 students, special suites for the visiting lawyers), talk over the problems of legal practice in & out of class. One S.M.U. building contains a model courtroom and a replica of an up-to-date lawyer's office, where students will give free advice to needy citizens. The center boasts three libraries, one for general law, one for international law, and one for oil and gas law, a Texas specialty that might startle many a Lincoln's Inn bench.

The idea behind the center came to Texas via Manhattan, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, now New Jersey's chief justice, first proposed the plan for an American "Inn" in 1946, while he was dean of New York University's Law School. The present S.M.U. Dean Robert Storey frankly admits borrowing the idea, was raising money for his center before N.Y.U. had even finished plans for its own.

If the center lives up to Storey's expectations, it will be one of the foremost legal laboratories in the U.S. "Here," says Dean Storey, "we can begin to study what is wrong and what is right with our laws."

Rescue for Lost Words

At first, Ivor Brown, associate editor of the London *Observer*, thought of his hobby as nothing more than "easy, pleasant work that I could do in bed." From his midnight reading, he would jot down old and rare words whose color and flavor deserved rescue from oblivion. Later, he took to publishing his jottings, brought out six volumes in nine years. This week, with the U.S. publication of his latest two books, *No Idle Words* and *Having the Last Word*, in one volume (E. P. Dutton; \$3), U.S. readers could go hunting for rescued relics to enrich their own speech. Samples:

Amygdaline means almondlike, "for almond appears to be derived from the Greek *amygdal* . . . The word would fitly decorate one of those ladies who must have their hair in the hue of a blanched almond. Amygdaline blondes are many, and the epithet would give them more dignity than they usually possess."

Hodkin, in one meaning, was "a person wedged in between two others when there was room for two or two and a half at the most." It might be highly useful "in this age of crowded transport and of rush-hour massing of bodies."

Brandle once meant to befuddle with brandy—"Certainly . . . a more gentlemanly term than some such current usage as 'well ginned up.'"

Coze, to Jane Austen, was a quiet chat. "A Cozer, for me," says Brown, "would sit on dark, faded leather and talk in a low, deep voice, chuckling at his own mischief."

Curioso "may be well-high extinct,

but he is as good a fellow, surely, as the virtuoso who survives almost in abundance. A curioso took care, inquired, studied, was expert. He practised curiosity . . ."

Dandiprat "began as a small coin and ended as a small boy . . . [But] where is the imp now?"

February, once a word of ill-omen, should be an adjective of gloom, just as Shakespeare once used it, in *Much Ado About Nothing*: "Why, what's the matter that you have such a February face, so full of frost, of storm, of cloudiness?"

Fustilurian was the word used by Falstaff to describe Hostess Quickly. It is "a comic formation based on fustilugs, and fustiluggerly itself refers to fat and frowns."



BBC

CURIOSO BROWN
The English language must thribble.

iness, usually feminine. *Fustilug* [and] *fustilurian* certainly merit rediscovery . . . for application to a gross virago."

Niffle meant a "human trifler, a man of straw and self-conceit . . . in the popinjay class . . . To call a man a niffle is to put him in his place, which is next to nowhere."

Thribble meant in Elizabethan times to muddle through, and Englishmen "are foolish to have lost it."

Tintamarre was a clatter, which might be useful for the modern cocktail party with "its tinkle (or crash) of glasses, and strident babble of voices."

In the course of his rescues, Ivor Brown has found that the English have been strangely inconsistent in the words they keep and those they throw away. Why, for instance, does *flay* persist but not the 19th Century word *flaysome*? Why is *gruesome* still around but not the verb to *grue* (shudder)? Concludes Curioso Brown, with a February frown: *curioso* Brown, with a February frown: the English language seems doomed to be drowned out by the tintamarre of the commonplace; all it can hope to do is to thribble along.



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Heat Beyond Measure

The new torch looked like an ordinary oxyacetylene cutter, but its bright white flame (burning powdered aluminum in oxygen) ate into a wall of concrete as though it were candle wax. A second torch, burning fluorine in hydrogen, spat a tiny blue flame that could melt the concrete even faster. Either one, explained scientists of Temple University's Research Institute last week, could knife through any substance known to man.

The torches produce more heat than any known instrument can measure: the fluorine burns at an estimated 9,000° Fahrenheit, nearly the temperature at the surface of the sun; the powdered aluminum, its cooler flame brilliant enough to give a bystander a sunburn in a matter of seconds, produces an estimated 5,500°, about twice the temperature of steel at white heat. The formidable torches are merely incidental byproducts of basic research. Under Navy sponsorship, the Temple scientists have been learning everything they can about producing and controlling extremely high temperatures, compiling information that should be valuable in fields as varied as atomic energy and jet propulsion. The Temple Research Institute's boss, Dr. Aristid V. Grosse, says his workers are not interested either in weapons or tools. Still, he admitted last week, the byproduct torches will be tremendously useful in industry and other ways, e.g., they might cut through to people trapped in disasters who otherwise could not have been freed in time.

The Great Event

In the beginning, says one school of cosmology, there was "ylem": a featureless mass of protons and neutrons containing all the matter in the universe. A little later (perhaps after the second microsecond of Creation), a "great event" took place. The ylem exploded with enough force to toss most of its matter a billion light years away. During the early moments of the resulting confusion, the protons and neutrons reorganized themselves into the chemical elements that form the present-day universe.

Cosmologists, of course, do not know that there was ever any such thing as ylem. What they do know with fair certainty is that the relative abundance of the chemical elements is much the same throughout the universe. Hydrogen is commonest. Except in odd corners like the earth, the heavier elements such as iron, lead, uranium, etc. are extremely scarce.

Since this is the case, argue cosmologists led by Dr. George Gamow of George Washington University, all the elements must have originated just after the great event when the ylem exploded. In the March *Johns Hopkins Magazine*, two cosmologists of the Gamow school, Drs. Ralph A. Alpher and Robert C. Herman,

tell how they think the elements were formed.

First Seconds. A few hundred seconds after the great event, say Alpher & Herman, when the universe was filled with a gas made of protons, neutrons and smaller sub-atomic particles, its temperature was about 1 billion degrees, and through it shot violent gamma rays. At this point, the collisions among the particles and gamma rays were too powerful to allow any of the particles to join together into atomic nuclei.

Under the Alpher-Herman hypothesis, the gas, constantly expanding, soon cooled enough to allow an occasional proton to join with a neutron, forming the two-part nucleus of heavy hydrogen. Then, little by little, larger nuclei were formed, such as lithium, boron and carbon. Most of the nuclei grew by capturing more neutrons. When they captured too many, they became unstable. Then some of the neutrons inside them turned into protons and electrons. The electrons shot off as high-energy beta particles.

No More Neutrons. This process of "beta-decay" made the nuclei more stable—able to capture more neutrons. Bigger



U.S. Air Force

SQUARE PARACHUTE, designed by the Air Force Research and Development Command, is the latest advance in aerial cargo delivery. Manufactured at half the cost of a standard rayon chute, it consists of nine strips of inexpensive muslin, joined by cotton tapes to form a canopy 28 ft. square. The open spaces between the strips permit air to escape, thus softening the opening shock and preventing heavy loads from breaking the canopy or shroud lines. The new chute can deliver as much as 500 lbs. of cargo from a plane traveling at 175 m.p.h.; a conventional chute of the same size can handle only 300 lbs., at 150 m.p.h.

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The illustration depicts a woman in a traditional Swiss costume, including a dark vest with red and white patterns and a light-colored skirt, standing behind a table covered with a red and white checkered tablecloth. The table is laden with various Swiss dishes: a large wheel of cheese, a loaf of bread, a bowl of sausages, and several plates of food. In the background, a black cow statue stands on a wooden stand. To the right, a bottle of Miller High Life beer is prominently displayed, with a label that reads 'HIGH LIFE BEER OLD ORIGINAL'. In the foreground, a glass of beer with a thick head of foam is visible. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border.

Miller
HIGH LIFE
The Champagne of Beers



THIS PILL, FOUR THOUSAND TONS BIGGER-

If the "hot men" of industry didn't take pills to replace the salt they sweat out, they'd collapse. Blood maintains a delicate acid-alkali balance by means of sodium and chlorine compounds. To an amazing degree, these same chemicals must be kept balanced in the life-stream of industry.

For example, there's now a chlorine shortage showing up in thousands of items: insecticides, plastics, permanent antifreeze, cleaning fluids. DIAMOND ALKALI, as all the chemical industry, would like to increase chlorine production immediately. Equipment to produce just one ton of chlorine per day costs from \$35,000 to \$100,000; new plants take two years to build; nevertheless, the industry expects to be producing an additional 2000 tons a day during 1952.

This, however, is only the half of it. Every time a ton of chlorine is produced, a little over a ton of caustic soda is also produced. Two thousand tons more chlorine force industry to swallow 2000 tons more caustic, which means new users must be found. This constant balancing off of chemicals with their twins is at once the goad and the genius of chemistry.



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& bigger they grew, until all the elements in the universe had been formed. Then this growing process stopped; there were no more free neutrons, and the gas had become too cool to support nuclear reactions. Drs. Alpher & Herman believe that all the elements were formed in less than an hour after the great event.

The Gamow theory collides sharply with that of British Cosmologists Hoyle and Lyttleton (TIME, Nov. 20), who believe that matter in a constantly expanding universe is being "created" continuously in the form of hydrogen, which gradually turns into heavier elements in the hot hearts of stars. Followers of Gamow agree that the universe is still expanding, as a result of the original explosion of the ylem. What they find harder to explain is why the earth should happen to be at the exact center of the great expansion.

How to Free Fossils

Donald G. MacVicar Jr., 21-year-old Amherst senior and chemistry major, got the idea in a college bull session. After he tested it in the laboratory, MacVicar decided he had the answer to a problem that has long puzzled professional paleontologists: how to separate certain delicate, prehistoric fossils from the limestone in which they are embedded.

The most commonly used methods for freeing fossils are risky. Acid, for instance, dissolves limestone, but it also destroys many types of fossils. Some grades of stone can be scaled away with the flame of a blow torch, but this method is limited and difficult. Other stones, heated and then dipped in cold water, sometimes crack away from the fossils they contain. Too often, the rapid change of temperature shatters the fossil as well as the stone.

MacVicar's idea: if limestone containing fossils were heated to sufficiently high temperatures (about 1,800° Centigrade), the soft stone would burn to powder; at the same time, numerous phosphate-coated fossils, which are less sensitive to heat than the limestone, should remain intact.

MacVicar put his theory to the test, using the Amherst chemistry lab's electric furnace. On the second try, he succeeded. Impressed, Geology Professor George W. Bain handed MacVicar his favorite specimen, a chunk of pre-Cambrian limestone from the great Shinkolobwe mine in the Belgian Congo, world's largest supply of uranium. After slowly heating the stone to 1,800° C. and letting it cool slowly, MacVicar painstakingly brushed away the powdered lime and uncovered the fragile, microscopic remains of a billion-year-old sponge. Dr. Bain described it as "among the oldest [fossils] yet discovered."

Scientists pointed out that the simple MacVicar treatment is limited to limestone (other stones, with different mineral compositions, do not turn to powder even in extreme temperatures) and to certain types of fossils. But there is little doubt that student MacVicar has developed a valuable new trick for paleontologists.

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*Reader's Digest,
January, 1930.

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Allergies by the Million

Many Americans used to suffer from complaints known as hay fever, asthma, or hives, for which they tried all manner of "simples" with scant success. Nowadays, they talk knowingly about their allergies, take scratch and patch tests and complicated treatments, and many enjoy marked relief. But most cannot hope to be cured; they must learn to live with their allergies, and for this they should understand them.

In *Allergy: Facts and Fancies* (Harper; \$2.50), Dr. Samuel M. Feinberg, Northwestern University allergist, sets out to tell what is known and what isn't about a subject on which doctors themselves frequently disagree.

In the first place, says Feinberg, the field is a huge one. There are in the U.S., he estimates, about 10 million allergy victims; about 2,000,000 have asthma, up to 7,000,000 have hay fever and the rest an assortment of hives, eczema, sinus disorders, reactions to foods, allergic headaches, contact allergies such as ivy poisoning, serum sickness and sensitivity to drugs.

Feinberg is convinced that people with one allergic parent are more likely to be victims of allergies than others, and those with two allergic parents have two strikes on them. He rejects the idea that allergies are the result of personality upsets, although other researchers have found that a man who gets mad at his boss may have an allergic reaction. Rather, Feinberg thinks, the allergic discomforts create the personality difficulty. Moreover, he says sharply, "There is no such thing as allergy to work, to one's mother-in-law, or to one's spouse."

Like most allergists, Dr. Feinberg delimits in the detective work of tracking down the cat dander, hair oil, dye, tanning material, feather dust and metals which have been convicted of causing some of his patients' allergies. Although ACTH has proved a big help in cases of asthma and related allergies, Dr. Feinberg reports that ACTH itself has caused some allergic reactions.

Dr. Feinberg complains that although the economic cost of allergies to the nation is enormous (in time lost from work), only about a tenth of the victims take their allergies to a doctor. Far more money, he argues, should be spent on allergy research. Then, he is confident, "allergy can have a bright future."

The Law & the Life

In Chicago's family court last week, Dr. Morten Andelman, health department pediatrician, gave his expert conclusion: "Without a transfusion, I will say absolutely, this child cannot live; or, if it should, could not live without permanent brain injury." His chief, Health Commis-

© The California court, which annulled a marriage because the wife broke out in a rash when she met her husband or even talked about him (TIME, Oct. 3, 1949), did not rule that she was allergic to him. Her rash may have been psychosomatic.



Chicago Herald-Examiner
THE LABRENZES & FIRST CHILD
The one desire: not to sin.

sioner Herman Bundesen, backed him up: "The one chance this baby has is to get a transfusion."

The baby was Cheryl Lynn Labrenz, seven days old. Her red blood cells were being destroyed because her blood, like her father's, contained the mysterious Rh (for rhesus) factor and her mother's did not. From her mother, Cheryl's blood had picked up an antibody which was attacking her own Rh-positive cells. These could win the battle only if reinforced by a transfusion.

In the second row facing Judge Robert Dunne sat Cheryl's parents, Darrell Labrenz, 25, and his wife Rhoda, 20. They had been childhood sweethearts at Dalton (pop. 400) in Wisconsin's dairyland. Little more than a year ago, they joined Jehovah's Witnesses and moved to Chicago with their first child, Kit. (As often happens in cases of Rh incompatibility, there had been no difficulty with the first-born.) Now, red-eyed and distraught, each with



Associated Press
LABRENZ BABY & NURSE
The one hope: transfusion.

TIME, APRIL 30, 1951

a Bible in hand, they fought off the city health authorities.

To each parent the state's attorney put only one question: "Will you now agree to a transfusion?" Both refused. Darrell Labrenz' position, as he had explained it to Bundesen: "The sanctity of the blood is a thing we cannot tamper with. Everybody knows that blood is the life force and we do not have control of life. Only Jehovah has that. Transfusion, which is a form of drinking or eating blood, is forbidden to us who are Jehovah's Witnesses."

Judge Dunne was more impressed by the medical evidence. He promptly ordered Cheryl Labrenz put under the guardianship of a court official (because of the parents' technical neglect). The guardian at once authorized transfusions. The apparatus had been set up in advance at Michael Reese Hospital. Not a minute was wasted in giving Baby Cheryl 60 ccs of blood. Within 48 hours, her red blood cells seemed to be winning the battle, and the doctors were confident that her life had been saved.

But for a whole week Darrell and Rhoda Labrenz had rejected the appeals of their own obstetrician, Dr. William Wiand, and city health authorities, to allow a transfusion. In that week the brain might have been seriously damaged. Said Dr. Wiand: "We won't be able to tell a thing about that for eight or nine months." Darrell Labrenz, stubbornly opposed to all that had been done for Cheryl, said: "Those who forced the issue are the ones who are responsible for sinning." Said Rhoda Labrenz simply: "Of course I want my baby to live. And I pray that she does."


Down with Beriberi

American forces have won the second battle of Bataan. This time the enemy was beriberi, ancient scourge of the Orient's rice-eating people, which kills hundreds of thousands every year and cripples millions more. Bataan used to be one of the worst plague spots. Reports Dr. Robert R. Williams after an inspection of test areas on the peninsula: in the year ended April 1 there was not a single death that could be laid to beriberi.

For Robert Runnels Williams, the victory marks a climax in a 40-year war against beriberi which he began, as it happened, in the Philippines. At 24, an unknown research chemist in Manila's Bureau of Science, Williams noted that chronic beriberi was dramatically cured by an extract made from rice bran. That was in 1910. It gave Williams the germ of an idea which flowered, 25 years later, in his isolating vitamin B₁ and then synthesizing it cheaply.

Spoiled Rice. Beriberi in the rice bowl proved to be one of the simplest diseases to prevent and cure. It is caused by a vitamin (mainly B₁) deficiency and can be stopped by putting enough B₁ in the diet.* There is plenty of B₁ in the outer coating of the rice grain and its seed germ,

* The lack of other B-complex vitamins causes other deficiency diseases, e.g., pellagra results chiefly from a niacin shortage.



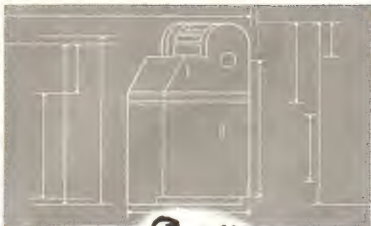
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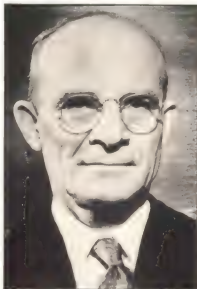
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but both are removed as bran in the milling. Nearly all of the world's billion rice-eaters mill and polish their grain. They eat vitamin-poor white rice, and feed the vitamin-rich bran to their chickens.

It would do no good to tell people to stop milling their rice. In some areas, to eat white rice is a point of pride, even among poor peasants. Still more compelling, natural or brown rice spoils so fast that it cannot be stored until the next harvest. Dr. Williams had assigned the money-making patents on B₁ to the Williams-Waterman Fund; after V-J day the fund set out to put the vitamins back in the Asian's rice.

For their first full-dress test the researchers picked Bataan, across Manila Bay from Williams' old laboratory. They drew a line down the peninsula. East of the line, all the rice to be eaten was milled



Myron Davis—LIFE

DR. WILLIAMS
For the battle of Bataan, B₁.

the ordinary way, then mixed (200 parts to one) with rice which had been coated with B₁, niacin and iron. West of the line, the Filipinos ate plain white rice.

Spoiled Experiment. The results were startling and prompt. It took only a few weeks for people in the enriched rice zone to feel better, and in three months the death rate showed a drop. Then enriched rice began to be bootlegged across the line to the control zone, where it gummed up the experiment but saved lives.

Last January, Dr. Williams returned to the Philippines to see the results for himself. He traveled along the route of the 1942 Death March, and in villages like Balanga he was greeted by cheering, grateful crowds of healthy people.

Within five years, all the Philippines are expected to get enriched rice. And other rice-eating nations are arranging to start programs of their own. The cost: 35¢ per month per year, most of which the people themselves pay in an extra dime added to the price of a 100-lb. sack of rice.



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The story of textiles is as old as civilization itself. And, as new. For the textile industry is always progressing—improving the old, adding the new—weaving a continued story of the exciting and the practical in textiles.

In much of this progress, chemistry plays an important role. So important, in fact, that Monsanto has long maintained a Textile Chemicals Department, staffed by chemists who virtually live with textiles. Working closely with textile executives and mill men, these chemists have helped the industry with numerous contributions to better products and processes.

Shrinkage control and wrinkle resistance in wool, cotton, rayon and blends are achieved through the use of Monsanto resins. They help fabrics retain their original freshness—contribute better drape and tailoring qualities to suitings... The strength of woolen and worsted yarn is

increased through the use of another Monsanto innovation. Stronger yarns mean fewer breaks, faster weaving, increased and more uniform production.

Before weaving, rayon yarns are protected, or "sized," with a Monsanto resin. Bonded together, the fine filaments are strong enough to resist abrasion and to withstand the strains of high-speed looms.

There are many more advantages that chemistry brings to textiles—in cleaning, scouring, removing dirt and grease, finishing, dyeing—almost literally adding new twists to old yarns.

Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri... Textile Chemicals Department, Everett Station, Boston 49, Massachusetts... In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Limited, Montreal and Vancouver.

To Textile Executives

Included below are just a few examples of contributions made by Monsanto Textile Chemicals to lower processing costs and improve products in the textile field.



Wrinkle resistance, shrinkage control and many other advantages are imparted to all types of fabrics by Monsanto's Resloom.* Woolen shirtings, blankets and children's wear won't shrink out of size; rayon and cotton suitings and dress goods stay fresher longer, tailor better, thanks to this textile resin. Because Resloom becomes part of the fabric during processing, these advantages last the life of the fabric.



Fiber slippage control means increased yarn strength and better uniformity in spinning woolen, worsted and blends. That's why Monsanto Nylon* is used in spinning nearly 40% of the woolens and worsteds spun in the United States. Nylon helps step up production; makes it possible to spin finer yarns from almost any type of wool stock.



Mill efficiency is increased by the use of Syner,* Monsanto's resin sizing agent for acetate and viscose. It's easy to mix, store and apply; easy to remove when it has done its job. Syner makes yarns tougher by binding together the individual fine filaments of the yarn; helps the whole yarn resist abrasion and flexing during weaving.

Get more information... Textile officials interested in spinning, weaving, finishing are invited to contact Monsanto Textile Chemicals Department for assistance and information on the following:

- ☐ Resloom, for shrinkage control, washability and wrinkle resistance... ☐ Nylon, for increased yarn strength, plumper yarns... ☐ Syner, for rayon slashing...
- ☐ Merlon,* resins for durable finishes... ☐ Sted,* for thorough scouring and cleaning action... ☐ Catalyst AC, for speedy cure of melamine and urea resin finishes... ☐ Dye fixatives...
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THE THEATER

New Musicals in Manhattan

A Tree Grows in Brooklyn (book by Betty Smith & George Abbott; music by Arthur Schwartz; lyrics by Dorothy Fields; produced by Mr. Abbott in association with Robert Fryer) is a good musical until it becomes a bad movie. The Betty Smith bestseller has been given a kind of hurdy-gurdy stage treatment, mingling turn-of-the-century emotions with turn-of-the-century nostalgia. So long as the tunes are lilting and rowdy and gay, and half the neighborhood is dancing in the street, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* has real swing



Eileen Dorsey—Graphic House

SHIRLEY BOOTH

She's wild about all Harrys.

and the proper bang. But as, more & more, the tunes have a sob in them, and Francie's jobless barfly father sways homeward to their sad refrains, the fun and the freshness fade out of the show.

A Tree Grows in Brooklyn is much the brighter for Arthur Schwartz's music, and nothing short of blessed by Shirley Booth's playing of a gay, warmhearted floozy who calls each of her "husbands" Harry and is just wild about them all. Composer Schwartz, in a hockshop ballad called *Mine 'Til Monday* and in a furniture-shop fandango called *Look W'ho's Dancing*, lets rip with old-fashioned, foam-on-the-beer high spirits. And when Miss Booth steps out in a tricky, lilting round song, *Love Is the Reason*, the show strikes 12. With her lazy twang, her ripe Brooklynese, her period curves, her perfect timing, she can even get away with a fantastic low-comedy "childbirth" in which the baby is smuggled in from outside.

Except for one deplorable song, Miss

Booth is complete mistress of the show's barndoor-broad humor. But, as Francie's parents, pleasant-voiced Johnny Johnston and gravely likable Marcia Van Dyke can only go along with the show's tearjerking banalities. Their almanac of woe is not only tedious in itself; it inspires chin-up music called *Don't Be Afraid*, and a third-rate ballet put together out of expressionistic leftovers. Betty Smith's tree starts to grow downward after a while, like a weeping willow.

Make a Wish (book by Preston Sturges, based on Ferenc Molnar's *The Good Fairy*; music & lyrics by Hugh Martin; produced by Harry Rigby & Jule Styne in association with Alexander H. Cohen) has only two real weak points—its music and its book. There are a number of secondary virtues. Its scene designer, Raoul Pene Du Bois, has splashed it with bright Parisian color. Its star, Nanette Fabray, is extremely engaging and girlish. Harold Lang and Helen Gallagher are an expert dance team, who have bounce without brashness, know how to handle a song. Melville Cooper is so finished a character actor that he raises a laugh where almost no one else would even reach for one. And Gower Champion's choreography is consistently lively. A students' ball is made downright bacchanalian; and a department-store bargain sale inspires the most hilarious ballet since Jerome Robbins' Mack Sennett masterpiece in *High Button Shoes*.

But *Make a Wish* is no more than a frequently glittering makeshift. There is little story: Miss Fabray is a pretty French orphan who solves the problem of impetuous youthful love by playing hard to get with well-heeled middle-aged lust. But never did such a small amount of story entail such a vast amount of book. With almost nothing to go on, it seems to go on forever. Nor is Hugh Martin's music any real help. There are occasional pleasant tunes, such as *Who Gives a Sou?*. But the score is no more catchy than it is distinguished; and the lyrics, though now & then clever, are never crisp. This is too bad, for *Make a Wish* offers a nice meal, barring the meat & potatoes.

New Play in Manhattan

The Long Days (by Davis Snow; produced by Tait-Buell) is one more of those gnarled, harsh dramas laid in a New England farmhouse. It concerns nine characters named Adams, who are not uncharacteristically lined up eight against one. The one is the matriarch of the family (Frances Starr), a fiercely dominating woman who puts the farm above its inhabitants, her ancestors ahead of her descendants. A hurried and lurid ending shows that she was not only intensely possessive but pathologically possessed. Playwright Snow writes with great seriousness, but little power or skill. *The Long Days* has all the greyness of New England without any of the granite.

"A New High in Personnel Relationships"



... was the phrase used when over 300 employees of the various divisions of the Mast-Foos Manufacturing Company received new 1951 Ford V-8's.

In presenting these automobiles, Dallas E. Winslow, President of the company, stated, "No group of supervisors, however wise, can accomplish very much without the loyal cooperation of their associates." The automobiles were given in appreciation of the effective teamwork of Mast-Foos personnel.

Today, Dallas E. Winslow is interested in expanding his operations in other desirable communities. If you know of companies where:

- operations are stymied due to lack of working capital
- management wishes to retire
- a division or divisions are handicapped saleswise
- a large inventory of parts or equipment is dormant

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Manufacturing
Company**

Springfield, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1880

Attention: Dallas E. Winslow

Clay is "Non-Critical"

TODAY'S BEST REASON
FOR BUILDING WITH
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Consider this fact—and keep it in mind—as you plan essential building in your company or your community:

Clay is "non-critical." Brick and Tile are made of clay and there's plenty of that available.

That's today's best reason for using Brick and Tile for whatever kind of building you're planning—defense plant or factory, hospital or school or laboratory. You conserve critical raw materials for defense purposes.

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RADIO & TV

Mac on TV

Boasted one TV executive: "We'll follow MacArthur from the time he arrives until he's down to his shorts in his hotel room." The television industry almost lived up to the threat. From the moment the Bataan touched U.S. soil at Hawaii's Hickam Field to the triumphal procession through Manhattan's ticker-tape blizzard five days later, TV kept its relentless eyes on General Douglas MacArthur.

In getting their pictures, TVmen were knocked about by MPs in Hawaii, trampled by crowds in San Francisco, man-handled by police in Washington. TV film was flown across the Pacific from Hawaii to the U.S., hurtled in a souped-up Mustang fighter from California to Omaha, the western terminus of the coaxial cable. After MacArthur reached Washington, film was flown back to the West Coast.

The Show in Washington. TV engineers, who had learned their lessons during Harry Truman's inauguration in 1949 when they tried to cover too much ground with their cameras, this time had only five pick-up spots. All shots were fed to a master control room at the Wardman Park Hotel, carried by coaxial cable to New York, where they were siphoned off to the networks and then fed back to Washington TV sets. This meant that images Washingtonians saw on their screens had to travel from Washington to New York and back (estimated time for the trip: one-45th of a second).

In the Capitol, three cameras focused on the hushed House chamber and on MacArthur's deeply serious face as he spoke. One camera, equipped with a "zoomar" lens flown down from New York, shot dramatic close-ups of the procession down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Show in New York. TV's MacArthur coverage in New York went as smoothly as in Washington. Manhattan's WPIX stood by with spares ready to rush to the scene in case any of the pooled TV equipment broke down; none did. Teetering truckloads of newsreel cameramen were able to keep pace with the parade all along its route. TV's mobile units were tied to three strategic locations (Liberty Street & Broadway, Bowling Green, City Hall) by the umbilical cords of power lines plugged into convenient buildings.

The MacArthur coverage showed that TVmen were learning to be more relaxed about their business. In the case of "stage waits," for instance, instead of filling them with pointless interviews, they let the camera look at street scenes, study the faces in the waiting crowds.

In contrast to the Kefauver hearings, when TIME was the only sponsor, eight advertisers (LIFE, Longines-Wittnauer, Motorola, United Fruit, American Oil Co., Collier's, Newsweek, United Air Lines) took over segments of the MacArthur professional on TV. They got their money's worth: the MacArthur show was TV's biggest & best job to date.

Contractor installs the modern touch MERCURY SWITCH



EASILY AND QUICKLY, your electrical contractor can add this modern touch to your home by replacing worn, noisy switches with silent G-E mercury switches. Smooth-operating, they work without a hint of click—last for years.

GOOD NEWS for offices and stores is the extra-long life of G-E mercury switches—no springs or contact blades to wear out. Have them installed in your place of business.



Section D73-480, Construction Materials Department, General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Connecticut.

You can put your confidence in—
GENERAL ELECTRIC

DRILLING COST REDUCED



by Dumore Automatic Drill Head

"The first 4½ hours of operation repaid the cost of a Dumore Drill Head," says Chief Engineer Forsmark of Stiger Precision Products, Inc., Cicero, Illinois. "Cost dropped from 39¢ to less than 2¢ per piece, a reduction of 97%."

A certified report of the Stiger story on drilling \$50 tie-rod holes in critical airplane parts is available. Write for it today.

The **DUMORE** Company
RACINE, WISCONSIN

PRECISION BUILDERS
OF MACHINE TOOLS AND MOTORS

Airborne Oscars

The winners of the eleventh annual Peabody Awards, announced in Manhattan this week:

RADIO

REPORTING: Elmer Davis (ABC), for the third time, and *Hear It Now* (CBS), for its "brilliant" use of tape recording in summarizing the week's news.

DRAMA: *Halls of Ivy* (NBC), with Ronald Colman.

MUSIC: Metropolitan Opera broadcasts (ABC), and Manhattan's FM station WABF "for making it possible to hear hour upon hour of the finest in fine music."

EDUCATION: *The Quick and the Dead* (NBC) for "dwelling on the good as well



PRIZEWINNER DURANTE
For wholehearted joy.

as the evil that lies in the conquest of nuclear energy."

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING: citations to 1) Radio Free Europe; 2) Manhattan's municipal station WNYC for its broadcasts of U.N. proceedings; 3) Mutual Broadcasting System and United Nations Radio, for a series on international problems, *The Pursuit of Peace*.

PUBLIC SERVICE: Chicago's station WBBM for documentaries on race relations, and Louisville's FM station WFPL for its Free Public Library program.

TELEVISION

ENTERTAINMENT: Jimmy Durante (NBC) for his "warmth, sincerity and wholehearted joy in what he is doing..."

EDUCATION: *Johns Hopkins Science Review* (Du Mont) because it is "convincing proof that learning need not be dull."

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM: *Zoo Parade* (NBC) and *Saturday at the Zoo* (ABC), for being "informative and remarkably entertaining."

Special awards went to ABC for "the network's courageous stand in resisting

James E. Pepper

No. 1

FIRST BOURBON

made in Kentucky (1780)

...still the finest!

BOTTLED IN BOND 100 PROOF

Kentucky straight bourbon whiskey • 100 proof • James E. Pepper & Co., Inc., Lexington, Kentucky ©1951 JAMES E. PEPPER & CO., INC.

This is a Bug Killer?



You bet it is . . . and more than that it's one of a large and growing family of bug-killers. This particular tubing and wiring fastener helps take the bugs out of the electrical system in your car. It holds wires and tubing firmly, without chafing, in the face of extreme vibration. A quick turn and — snap — costly machined parts are eliminated.

A good example of the thousands of fastening devices designed and developed by United-Carr engineers to do a particular job for a particular manufacturer, this *tailor-made* fastener speeds production, cuts labor costs and gives trouble-free performance.

That's why so many leaders in the automotive, television and appliance industries turn first to United-Carr — FIRST IN FASTENERS.

• Before bidding on government contracts requiring fasteners or fastening devices consult your nearest United-Carr field engineer.

UNITED-CARR

United-Carr Fastener Corp., Cambridge 42, Mass.

MAKERS OF **DOT** FASTENERS

organized pressure" during the Gypsy Rose Lee-Red Channels controversy (TIME, Sept. 25), and to the Providence Journal for a "most exacting, thorough and readable checkup of broadcasts by Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Fulton Lewis Jr.," which concluded that they were either inaccurate, misleading or inclined to emotionalism.

The New Shows

Crime Photographer (alternate Thurs. 10:30 p.m., CBS-TV), after an eight-year stretch as a radio cops & robbers show, moves to television without leaving a single clue or cliché behind. News Photographer Casey, as played by Richard Carlyle, wears his hat on the back of his head, is a devil with the ladies, and is only halted in his headlong pursuit of justice by a hush-voiced announcer breathing: "Don't be half-safe, use Arrid!"

The **Henry Morgan Show** (Fri. 9:30 p.m., NBC-TV) began three months ago as a take-off on TV amateur hours. Last week, abandoning such zany performers as talking dogs, still-walkers and bicep-dancers, Morgan introduced a new series of uneven but fresh TV sketches. The best of them showed Morgan suffering through a friend's home movies and Morgan as a TV newscaster being confused by four wall clocks (for Paris, London, Algiers and McKeesport). The commercials, animated cartoons for Campbell's Soup, are self-consciously cute.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, April 27. Times are E.S.T. through Saturday, April 28; E.D.T. thereafter, subject to change.

RADIO

Pro & Con (Fri. 10:45 p.m., NBC). Guests: Duke & Duchess of Windsor.

Penn Relays (Sat. 4:30 p.m., ABC). Track meet from Philadelphia.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 1 p.m., CBS). Piano soloist: Artur Schnabel.

Telephone Hour (Mon. 9 p.m., NBC). Soloist: Ezio Pinza.

Screen Directors' Playhouse (Thurs. 10 p.m., NBC). *Captain from Castile*, with Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

TELEVISION

Pulitzer Prize Playhouse (Fri. 9 p.m., ABC). *Second Threshold*, with Clive Brook, Betsy von Furstenberg.

Ken Murray Show (Sat. 8 p.m., CBS). Guest: Don Ameche.

Comedy Hour (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis.

Philco TV Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). *Mr. Arcularis*, with Nelson Olmsted, Leora Dana.

Lux Video Theater (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS). *The Speech* with Fredric March, Florence Eldridge.

Somerset Maugham Theater (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *The Moon and Sixpence*, with Lee J. Cobb.

Studio One (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). *Rembrandt*, with Berry Kroeger, Maria Riva.

TO THE OWNER OF A SMALL BUSINESS

An offer from The Wall Street Journal

The small business man who gets ahead during the next few years will be the one who knows how to adapt himself to changing conditions.

Some of these changes will come from Washington, some from industry, and some from changing conditions abroad.

Because the reports in The Wall Street Journal come to you DAILY, you get quick warning of any new trend that may affect your income. You get the facts in time to protect your interests or to grasp a new profit-making opportunity. To assure speedy delivery nationally, The Journal is printed daily in four cities — New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco. You are promptly informed on new developments regarding Government Controls, Prices, Taxes, Consumer Buying, Financing, Commodities, Securities, and New Legislation.

The Wall Street Journal has the largest staff of writers on business and finance. It costs \$20 a year, but in order to acquaint you with The Journal, we make this offer: You can get a Trial Subscription for 3 months for \$6 (in U.S. and Possessions). Just send this ad with check for \$6. Or tell us to bill you. Address: The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

TM 4-30

Fine Business Stationery
is Watermarked

FOX RIVER

CUSTOM FINISH
LETTERHEAD PAPER



FEET HURT?

Foot, Leg Pains Often Due To Weak Arch

Rheumatic-like foot and leg pains, callouses, cramps, tenderness and burning feeling on bottom of feet are symptoms of Weak or Fallen Arch. Dr. Scholl's Arch Supports and exercise quickly relieve them. Expertly fitted at Shoe, Dept. Stores.



Dr. Scholl's ARCH SUPPORTS

AFTER YOU READ  YOU'LL KNOW

The Federal Communications Commission
Has Announced Plans for

1,807* NEW TV STATIONS

*-The Majority in the New
Ultra-High Frequency Channels*

Zenith—and Zenith® alone guarantees that every TV Set it has ever built and sold to the public has built-in provision to receive these new stations without the use of any converter or adapter.



If you are buying a new TV or trading in your old set—insist on Zenith. See our guarantee at left, and demand such a guarantee from your dealer.

*1,807 Stations in Continental U.S. Plus 51 Stations in U.S. Territories as announced by the FCC

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
6001 West Dickens Avenue • Chicago 39, Illinois

Over 30 Years of "Know-How" in Radios!® Exclusively • Also Makers of Fine Hearing Aids



"I always set my watch by the radio"



It's all right with us, but better be careful.

You really ought to break the habit of setting your watch, say, by Jack Benny's voice, even though you've been hearing him at the same time for sixteen years. You should know there can be a gap of anywhere from 3 to 30 seconds between radio's official time signal (the hourly "beep") and the start of a program.

Chances are you know better. It's just a habit with you.

Just as it's a habit to turn on the radio for a favorite comedian, or to find out whether the road's safe for driving, or whether school keeps; or to learn the path of the hurricane or the course of the battle.

In one generation, radio has become perhaps the most typical American habit. More of a habit than the Sunday drive (we own

more radios than automobiles). More of a habit than taking a bath (we own more radios than bathtubs). Most Americans would find it hard to live without a radio. It almost ranks with meals as something they couldn't regularly do without.

This habit of listening* is a most useful one for advertisers.**

Through radio, customers make their own daily or weekly appointment with the advertiser... come to him deliberately, time after time, ready to listen to what he has to say.

What you have to say, and what you have to sell, can easily become a habit with millions of people, through radio.

*GREATEST HABIT: listening to CBS, 23% more people listen here than anywhere else.

**GREATEST ADVERTISING HABIT: CBS, where 15% more is invested than on any other network.

The Columbia Broadcasting System

BUSINESS & FINANCE

STATE OF BUSINESS

Bargain Day

A rash of spotty price-cutting broke out in stores across the U.S. last week. Bargain hunters in New York City's 170,000 retail stores found some of their best buys since 1948. Gimbel's department store blared attention to a one-day sale in its sports department—"\$50.665 worth of sporting goods for \$42.578"; Bloomingdale's advertised a Simmons innerspring mattress for \$13.95, reduced from \$67.95; Franklin Simon had white broadcloth shirts at \$3.25 which had been \$4.50; Stern's offered washable cotton rugs for \$39.98, cut from \$59.98.

Manhattan retailers, who keep their fingers on the pulse of U.S. trade, knew what they were doing. All over the U.S., a log jam of goods was piled up in warehouses, and prices had to be slashed by manufacturers, as well as retailers, to move them. Prime example: Admiral Corp. announced it would give a \$50 table-model radio-phonograph free with every purchase of a floor model TV set costing more than \$339.

No Room. Nowhere was the pile-up bigger than in Chicago, headquarters for Associated Warehouses, Inc., sales organization for 75 U.S. warehouses. Executive Secretary Clyde Phelps picked up the phone one afternoon last week, got a call from a Louisville, Ky. soap manufacturer who wanted room for 200 carloads of soap. The phone rang again: it was a San Francisco cosmetics manufacturer who wanted floor space to store his excess inventory in Chicago.

Phelps said there wasn't an inch of storage space left in the city. Goods are piled in sheds, under tarpaulins in open-air lots, in freight cars on sidings (with manufacturers footing the expensive demurrage bills). Merchants who have asked "immediate shipment" on goods, thinking this would mean a month or so, have been flabbergasted when they got the goods in a few days, with no place to store them. "In the 20 years that we've been in business," said Warehouseman Phelps, "we've never been flooded with more merchandise than we have in the past 60 days."

Back to Normal. Inventories are indeed bulging: a fat \$64.6 billion worth, compared to \$54.2 billion in June 1950. Most of the pile-up is on the shelves of retail stores, where sales are about back to normal after last winter's scare-buying spree.

At week's end, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the Consumers' Price Index had inched up to 134.5 on March 15, a bare .4% advance over February. But this figure does not reflect post-Easter sales and other price cuts which have taken place since then. Government price controllers hope that when figures are published for April they will show that the cost of living has stopped rising.

TAXES

"Evil Brew"

Any company that pays an excess-profits tax is shortsighted. So Tax Expert Beardsley Ruml told the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association in Chicago last week. It is management's duty, said Ruml, to use any profits that would be clipped by the tax to pay for research, development, increased advertising and anything else that may better a company's competitive position in the long run.

Ruml, who thinks that the tax is "an evil brew of inequity, exception, exemption and privilege," said that it creates two kinds of dollars. They are 1) "cheap earned dollars which, if not spent, will be



BEARDSLEY RUML
Cheap dollars should be spent.

taxed at high [excess-profits tax] rates"; and 2) "expensive dollars which are taxed at ordinary rates . . . The excess-profits tax is therefore not a burden, but a subsidy. It provides cheap dollars to the profitable and established company."

Conversely, a company "weak in earnings, or young, or with inadequate capital . . . is at a double disadvantage as against its entrenched rival with tax-created cheap dollars at its disposal . . . The big will grow bigger and the small and weak will merge with them, or die."

THE GOVERNMENT Enough to Live On

For 50 years, Rhode Island has permitted workers whose wages are garnished to keep \$10 a week, the minimum estimated to feed debtor and family. Last week Rhode Island's legislature caught up with inflation: it increased the garnishee exemption to \$30 a week.

EARNINGS

Rosy Box Score

How has U.S. business weathered the dislocations of rearmament and the impact of higher taxes? To find out, businessmen kept their eyes cocked anxiously on 1951's first-quarter earnings reports. Last week, as report after report told of alltime record sales and profits, it was clear that business had outperformed its expectations. Out of 176 companies which have reported so far, 135 had chalked up bigger net profits than in the first quarter of 1950.

Tax Bug's Bite. Nevertheless, the excess profits tax, added to a boost in the corporate income tax, took such huge bites that even a tremendous increase in sales brought only a small rise in net profits. In the booming chemical industry, for example, Union Carbide & Carbon boosted sales 40% but profits rose only 6%, to \$29,178,685. Many another company increased its gross but profits dropped. General Electric, with a new high in sales and pre-tax profits, wound up with a 5% drop in its net (to \$34,996,395). International Business Machines did the same: its net slid from \$7,669,736 to \$7,218,635. And industries such as television, which were hit by a sales slump, were also down. Admiral's net dropped from \$4,158,449 to \$2,403,344.

The larger steel companies were hit even harder by taxes. Republic's net slipped from \$16,621,334 to \$12,271,377. Armco's from \$11,894,130 to \$10,443,239. Yet the smaller steel companies, with a more favorable tax base, turned in some impressive rises. Wheeling Steel's net shot up from \$2,998,696 to \$5,043,744, and Barium Steel turned a \$95,836 loss into a \$1,875,500 profit.

Rearmament's Bulge. Rearmament's demands had also perked up many an industry, notably aluminum. Reynolds Metals net jumped from \$1,454,257 to \$5,696,031, a 300% rise. Big American Woolen Co., which has either a feast or a famine, watched its profits soar from a month-eaten \$230,000 to \$1,095,000. And the once-sputtering airlines were purring like jets: American turned a \$1,311,285 loss into a \$2,914,610 profit. The building boom, nipped by restrictions on private housing, had merely shifted its base to the bigger boom of expanding defense production. As a result, Johns-Manville managed to boost its net from \$3,928,551 in 1950's first quarter to \$6,292,995 this year, a 59% gain.

Some businessmen feared that taxes. Slow-moving inventories (see State of Business) and the step-up in arms production might make first-quarter profits the best in 1951. Said G.E.'s President Ralph J. Cordiner: "Our profit [for the year] may well be less than in 1950." But G.E.'s chief competitor, Westinghouse, after paying \$26,688,550 for taxes v. \$7,860,533 in 1950, still managed to boost its net

*These Bonds have not been and are not being offered to the public.
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

NEW ISSUE

\$22,500,000

Crucible Steel Company of America

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
3 1/4% Series (Series B) Due 1966

*A Purchase Agreement which provides for the future delivery
of the above Bonds has been negotiated by the undersigned.*

The First Boston Corporation

NEW YORK BOSTON PITTSBURGH CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO

April 12, 1951.

**WHEN YOU HAVE
A Headache**

FIRST

FAST

ALWAYS

Alka-Seltzer

FIRST AID for Headaches—Alka-Seltzer!
FAST Relief when you need it most.

ALWAYS rely on this famous headache
preparation that is giving relief to thousands
every day.

When You have a headache, remember
Alka-Seltzer—**FIRST, FAST and ALWAYS.**

© 1951, Alkaloid Laboratories, Inc.

Alka-Seltzer

AT ALL DRUG STORES, U.S. & CANADA

Good all ways
BISQUIT
Cognac



84 PROOF

SOLE U. S. REPRESENTATIVES
HUNSON G. SHAW CO., INC. • NEW YORK, N.Y.

from \$11,899,377 to \$16,692,895. Westinghouse President Gwilym A. Price took a cocky attitude toward the future. He said that Westinghouse would boost its sales fast enough to match, or better, 1950's income.

CONTROLS

The Master Plan

Price Boss Michael Di Salle this week unwrapped his long-awaited "master" regulation to fix the prices and profits of U.S. manufacturers. His 25,000-word order takes 75,000 manufacturers out from under the general price freeze of Jan. 26, places them, instead, under a complex system of profit margins.

The basic principle of Di Salle's new system is to set prices according to a manufacturer's pre-Korean level, add to them only the actual increases in material costs up to December 31, the labor costs up to March 15. But Di Salle is determined to make businessmen take thinner profit margins and share part of the increase in costs. He will not allow them to toss in increases in the costs of sales, advertising, research, overtime, etc.

When it becomes effective May 28, the new system will cover radios, television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, furniture, many building materials, many processed foods, hardware, tires, chemicals, paper products and some textiles. It will not cover autos, petroleum products or other lines already under special industry regulations.

Any manufacturer who loses money for 30 days under the margin regulation can apply for hardship relief. But then he will run into another tough hurdle, which Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston set up last week. No company will get price boosts if the industry to which it belongs is making 85% of the profits of the three best years from 1946-49.

This rule will put a premium on efficiency, let low-cost operators get a better break than inefficient, marginal ones. But Di Salle warned that OPS will not allow any new increases in costs (e.g., cost-of-living wage increases) to be added automatically to prices.

Di Salle admits that his gradual squeeze on profit margins will take a long time to show up on consumer price tags. But when it does begin to be felt, he predicted substantial price slashes, especially among swashbucklers who took advantage of shortages to charge all that the traffic would bear. For many businessmen who tried to hold the price line and got caught by the Jan. 26 freeze, the profit-margin plan would mean a boost in prices.

WALL STREET

Goodby, Broadway; Hello, Wall

When Barbara Joiner Parsons was made a general partner in the Wall Street brokerage firm of Jacquin, Stanley & Co., she received a telegram from the Ziegfeld Club: "Darling, Congratulations." Barbara is an ex-dancer in the *Follies*, and the first Ziegfeld girl to reach such starry

How Honeywell Controls help make childbirth easier and safer at leading hospitals



You probably think of Honeywell as "the people who make the thermostats." You're right... but only partly.

Besides automatic temperature and ventilating controls, Honeywell makes many other instruments that help America live better, work better, in many different ways.

Some of them are as far from home heating as the new electronic instrument designed by Honeywell's Industrial Division as a vital part of the Tokodynamometer.

This device, originated by Johns Hopkins doctors and now in use at other leading hospitals, furnishes indications of abnormalities in labor in ample time for attending

doctors to anticipate difficulties in birth and take corrective measures.

In this and other ways, Honeywell helps guard America's health, just as the familiar Honeywell thermostat on the wall helps make millions of homes, schools, hospitals and commercial buildings comfortable. Just as Honeywell Controls contribute to progress in transportation. Just as they help cut costs and raise efficiency in many different kinds of processing in many industries.

This is the Age of Automatic Control—everywhere you turn.

And Honeywell has been the leader in controls for more than 60 years.



America lives better—works better with Honeywell Controls

MINNEAPOLIS
Honeywell

First in Controls

For information about automatic controls for heating, ventilating and air conditioning; for industrial processing; for buses, ships, trains and planes—write HONEYWELL, Minneapolis 3, Minnesota. In Canada: Toronto 17, Ontario.

Is there any Sentiment left in business?

• And if there is, how much?

Taking the questions in order: (a) the palm of the hand continues to sell more merchandise than the back of the hand; (b) more, we suspect, than you may believe!

Most people like a friendly merchant, and other things being equal, buy where they are treated best.

Yet realizing these truths, folks still tend to underestimate the real friendliness shown them every day by businessmen.



The modest aim of this series of advertisements is to remove the bushel from their light. Because, actually, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each year by wise businessmen on fine gifts—calendars, pencils, and scores of similar articles—in an effort to make day-to-day transactions a bit smoother, a touch more pleasant.

We know these statements to be facts because in 68 years Kemper-Thomas (that's us!) has grown to be the leading supplier of goodwill-building items, ideas, and plans for businessmen. Through our five hundred Advertising Counselors, who cover every nook and cranny of the U.S.A. and Hawaii, we bring new friendship-building, business-building programs to businessmen everywhere.

You may be interested to learn that the money spent for Kemper-Thomas remembrances is fully deductible as a business expense, because Uncle Sam realizes that no company can grow unless it continues to make new friends.



If you would like to know more about the fascinating story of goodwill-building, and perhaps get an idea of what it can mean to your business, write on your company letterhead for a free copy of "Making Friends for Your Business."

KEMPER-THOMAS

Advertising that Lives CINCINNATI 12, OHIO
OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

We have a few openings for friendly, executive-type men to be trained as goodwill Advertising Counselors. Write for details to Training Division.



Fred G. Kottus-Forrest

MAKING AUTO FRAMES AT A. O. SMITH
Six years + \$8,000,000 = a push-button factory.

heights on the Street. Only about 50 women are general partners on Wall Street.

Texas-born Barbara Parsons got into the *Follies of 1918*, pranced and kicked alongside such stars as Marilyn Miller and Eddie Cantor. After leaving the *Follies* she took some business courses, got a job selling a financial letter in New York, married an engineer. She learned enough about the market to publish a financial letter of her own, and to be a customers' broker in several Wall Street firms before coming to Jacquin, Stanley two years ago. To General Partner Parsons, the market is just like a pretty girl. "It's like a melody," she says, "and if I can just learn the tune, I'll know what's coming next."

CORPORATIONS

The Industrial Radicals

From all over the world, engineers flock to Milwaukee's famed A. O. Smith Corp. to goggle at a machine that is nearly two blocks long. It is the first "push-button" factory and, though built 30 years ago, it is still a mechanical wonder. Only 75 men operate the machine as its automatic arms drag in flat sheets of steel, shape, hammer and rivet them, pop them out as automobile frames at the rate of 10,000 a day.

Even the super-efficient U.S. auto industry can hardly beat such efficiency; it orders 40% of all its auto frames from A. O. Smith. The company has made a profession of revolutionizing mass-production techniques. It has become the world's largest maker of steel pipe, also turns out 24 other products ranging from glass-lined vats to landing gear for B-47 jet bombers. In the last ten years, A. O. Smith's sales have mushroomed from \$46.7 million in 1941 to \$176.6 million last year, its net has nearly tripled to \$7,500,000.

There is only one thing the company has not changed: its control. It is still owned by the same family which founded

it. Through three generations of Smiths, the company has been passed on from father to son. Last week the fourth generation took over. At 30, Yaleman Lloyd Bruce ("Ted") Smith, great-grandson of the founder, stepped into the presidency.

Bicycles to Cars. Hard-working Ted Smith will have to hustle to match the production genius and shrewd business judgment of his predecessors. The company's founder, English-born C. J. Smith, who started a Milwaukee machine shop in 1874, revolutionized the bicycle industry. He replaced the frames built of heavy, costly solid iron with light, strong frames made of steel sheets rolled into tubes. His son, Arthur O. (for Oliver) Smith, who gave the company its present name, used the tubular construction to build the industry's first pressed-steel auto frames (for the 1903 Peerless).

But it was Arthur's son (and Ted's father), Lloyd Raymond Smith, who brought the company its biggest growth. By 1913, when he took over, the plant had built a tidy business for its hand-assembled auto frames. Smith set his engineers to see if they could devise a machine to do it automatically. It took six years and \$8,000,000, but by 1921 the wonderful machine was ready. In 90 minutes it performed the 552 separate operations required for a finished frame.

Bombs to Tanks. During World War I, when Ray Smith took on contracts to build aerial bombs, his engineers worked out a new method of arc welding to seal the bombs. Later, he used the welding process to make high-pressure oil tanks, which until then had been tediously assembled by hand in riveted sections. Soon, Smith had 90% of the oil-tank business.

Then he began thinking about the laborious process of making steel pipe from solid blocks of metal. Shortly after, the company began turning steel sheets into 40-ft. tubes, which a flash-welding machine



LLOYD B. SMITH
He'll have to hustle.

Elmer Straub

transformed into pipe in 30 seconds. As a result, Smith not only revolutionized the steel-pipe industry, but made possible the web of gas and oil pipelines covering the U.S., including World War II's Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipelines (built with A. O. Smith pipe). Some newer products: glass-insulated hot-water heaters for homes, steel-and-glass silos for farms which eliminate spoilage from mold.

When Ray Smith stepped up to chairman in 1936 (he died eight years later), he turned the presidency over to William C. Heath, whom he had hired away from Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in 1931 to boss his manufacturing. Heath bossed the company's World War II production of almost two-thirds of all the bomb casings used by the Allies. In 1945, when Ted Smith came out of the Air Force as a 2nd lieutenant, Heath began grooming him for the presidency. Heath will still be around, as chairman of the policymaking executive committee, to keep an eye on the youngster.

Switcheroo

In a corporate merger, it is usually the big company that buys a smaller one. Last week Boston's up & coming Tracerlab, Inc. pulled a switcheroo. Tracerlab, which grossed only \$1,700,000 last year, bought the much bigger (\$8,000,000 gross) Kelley-Koett Mfg. Co. of Covington, Ky., one of the oldest and biggest U.S. X-ray equipment manufacturers.

Founded five years ago by some young, M.I.T.-trained scientists on a \$31,000 shoestring, Tracerlab was the first U.S. company to grow out of atomic energy (TIME, Sept. 12, 1949). It built a thriving business selling radioactive isotopes to hospitals, has big Government orders for devices to measure radioactivity (e.g., the \$49.50 fist-sized Radiac).

With sales estimated at \$5,000,000 this year, Tracerlab felt able to pay \$750,000 to buy control of Kelley-Koett from

Like a Clydesdale horse, Cast Iron Pipe is known for **STRENGTH**



Like a draft horse, pipe to be laid under paved streets should be known for strength. Modern traffic and utility service conditions, both above and below ground, subject water and gas mains to stresses that demand four strength factors—shock strength, crushing strength, beam strength and bursting strength. No pipe that is deficient in any of those strength factors should ever be laid under paved streets of cities, towns or villages.

Cast iron water and gas mains, laid over a century ago, are serving in the streets of more than 30 cities in North America. Such service records prove that cast iron pipe has all the strength factors of long life and economy. Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Thos. F. Wolfe, Managing Director, 122 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3.

CAST IRON PIPE

SERVES  FOR CENTURIES

LOOK FOR THIS MARK

IT IDENTIFIES CAST IRON PIPE

1 8 3 0
THE BEST THEN...

1 9 5 1
...THE BEST NOW

Only the best is labelled **BELLOWS**

This is the type of offering that has enabled Bellows & Company to hold leadership in the wine and spirits trade since 1830. For 120 years the name of Bellows upon a label has stood for fine quality and good value.



Our New York
establishment today

86 PROOF

Kentucky Straight Bourbon—mellow, mature,
and of unmistakable excellence.

BELLOWS & COMPANY
Importers & Wine Merchants
ESTABLISHED 1830 • NEW YORK CITY

Owner Phillip Meyers, president of Cincinnati's Fashion Frocks, Inc., and take on Kelley-Koett's \$1,500,000 debt. Millionaire Meyers, who bought the company nine years ago, was willing to sell it because he lacked the technical know-how to put it on its feet; it lost money in 1949, made only \$56,000 last year. Tracerlab thought it could do better than that.

METALS

Penciled In

The National Production Authority last week put pencils on its defense priority list. Under the new Controlled Materials Plan (TIME, April 23), pencil manufacturers will now get enough copper to make the brass they need to fasten erasers to pencil tops. Exulted Eagle Pencil Co.'s Sales Manager David E. Price: "It's taken the years since the war to convince the Government that nothing starts without pencils."

COMMODITIES

Reading the Tea

In a high-ceilinged amphitheater on London's Mincing Lane last week, veteran Auctioneer A. B. Yuille stepped up to the rostrum and pounded his gavel. He was offering for sale 18 chests of tea from Ceylon. From among the 400 brokers came cries of "Far! Far! Far!" as the bids rose a farthing at a time. Finally, at five shillings one farthing a lb. (about 70¢), the first lot went to George White & Co. In 3½ hours Auctioneer Yuille sold 11,524 chests containing 1,250,000 lbs. of tea. For the first time since 1939, London's tea market—once the world's greatest—was open for business.

Started nearly three centuries ago, the London tea market flourished until World War II, when the government stepped in and became Britain's sole importer. At war's end when brokers tried to get their old trade back, their hopes were dashed: because of the tea shortage, the Labor Government decided to carry on with its bulk buying program.

But it was not the government's dish. As it concentrated on quantity, the quality dropped, since the government could not gear its prices to the numerous varieties of teas that are needed to make good blends. British tea lovers were bitter, and brokers loudly grumbled that they could do a better job, even under rationing and retail price controls. When an all-party committee of Parliament also agreed, the Ministry of Food gave in. "Government purchasing," admitted the Ministry, "does not, on the whole, give consumers the widest possible choice of teas [or] assure adequate supplies."

Did that mean that the government had learned its lesson and would give up its bulk buying of meat, fruit and other foodstuffs whose quality and quantity have also dropped because of the purchasing system? Certainly not, said the Ministry. Nor will the tea change necessarily give Britons a better brew. One reason: other markets have forged ahead of London,



For the Want of a Nail

Here's something you'll never read in a newspaper. A man loses a nail in a punch press . . . he'll be out of work for a few days.

Yes, it's too small, too unimportant to make the news . . . particularly these days, when our national emergency holds the headlines.

But think of that loss of a nail in terms of our national emergency. It represents that which is robbing 410,000,000 man days annually from our national productive capacity. It is typical of all the minor, non-fatal

accidents that are wiping out of our needed production all that 1,350,000 workers could produce in an entire year.

Right now, we need planes, tanks, guns to make our country strong. We need productive capacity...*greater* productive capacity . . . to prevent a world-wide war.

Could it be that loss of production due to accidents will weaken our national defense? Could it be that for want of a nail a battle...our battle, will be lost?

Let's be on the safe side. Let's work . . . all of us . . . to prevent all accidents everywhere, now.

The EMPLOYERS' GROUP Insurance Companies



AMERICAN EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE CO.
THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORP., LTD.
THE EMPLOYERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.

110 MILK STREET • BOSTON 7, MASS.

For all types of Fire and Casualty Insurance or Fidelity and Surety Bonds, see your local Employers' Group Agent, The Man With The Plan
TIME, APRIL 30, 1951



Let **B&O's**

TIME SAVER

STREAMLINE YOUR LCL SERVICE

The dependable schedules of this new, up-to-the-minute service help you plan promotions with confidence, and to maintain production. B&O's Time Saver Service saves $\frac{1}{3}$ or more shipping time, provides *Sentinel* sureness, and has taken the worry out of the life of many an LCL shipper. Ask our man!



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Constantly *doing things*—better!

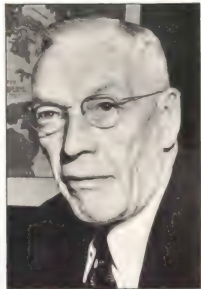
and now get first pick of the best teas.

Nevertheless, as Mincing Lane's brokers began to blend and taste their first purchases, they smacked their lips with satisfaction. Said one: "This tastes better already! What a change from Socialist tea!"

PERSONNEL

Mr. Aluminum

When Irving W. Wilson graduated from M.I.T. in 1911, he went to work for the Aluminum Co. of America with some misgivings. He feared that it had reached the peak of its expansion and that advancement might be limited. Last week Irving Wilson got final proof that his fear had been groundless: at 60, he became Alcoa's president. In his 40 years at Alcoa he earned the nickname "Chief," helped the



ALCOA'S WILSON
Major to witness to boss.

company grow from a \$21 million-a-year business into an empire whose 1950 sales were \$476 million.

Chief Wilson's rise in Alcoa is as spectacular as the company's growth. From his first job as research technician he quickly moved on to assistant director of research. After serving as a major in chemical warfare during World War I, he went back to Alcoa and at 31 was in charge of Alcoa's aluminum reduction plants. At 40 he was vice president and running all the company's production. During World War II he supervised Alcoa's \$300 million expansion, in addition was put in charge of the \$450 million worth of plants run by Alcoa for the Government. In the Government's 14-year-old antitrust suit against Alcoa (TIME, Jan. 29), Vice President Wilson was the company's main witness.

With President Roy A. Hunt, 69, stepping up to chairman of the executive committee after 23 years as Alcoa's boss, Wilson was the only man for the job. Alcoa thinks he knows more about aluminum than any man in the world.

MILESTONES

Married. Audie Murphy, 26, most decorated soldier of World War II, now a Hollywood cowboy (*Bad Boy*); and Pamela Archer, 28; he for the second time; in Dallas, four days after his divorce from Starlet Wanda Hendrix became final.

Died. Sam Maceo, 57, Italian immigrant who became a shady but glamorous Texas celebrity; of cancer; in Baltimore. After working as a barber in Galveston, Maceo opened a café, made a fortune as a Gulf Coast rumrunner, set up in Galveston (with brother Rose Maceo) some of the nation's gaudiest nightclubs and gambling joints frequented by show folk and millionaires.

Died. Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg, 67, Republican Senator from Michigan since 1928, moving spirit of the bipartisan foreign policy; of cancer; in Grand Rapids, Mich. (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

Died. Olive Fremstad, eightyish, old-time Wagnerian soprano, one of the last of the hefty, histrionic divas of the Metropolitan Opera's early-century "Golden Age"; in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. In Minnesota, where her father emigrated from Norway and set up as a Methodist lay preacher, she played the organ at his revival meetings, worked her way to Manhattan stardom, made a million, at her farewell appearance in 1914 (as Elsa in *Lohengrin*) took 40 curtain calls.

Died. Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, 81, Portugal's President since 1926; of uremia; in Lisbon. After 40 years in the army, he decided the Portuguese were incapable of governing themselves, had some evidence: 18 revolutions between 1910, when the last King gave up everything for an actress, and 1926, when Carmona himself took over after a successful coup. He kept getting re-elected because Premier Salazar, Portugal's dictator, permitted no opposition.

Died. J. (for James) Thomas Heflin, 82, jovial Alabama demagogue. Democratic Representative (1904-20) and Senator (until 1930); after long illness; in Lafayette, Ala. A cartoonist's Congressman (windy manner, frock coat and black bow tie), Klan-backed "Tom-Tom" stood for higher cotton prices and "white supremacy," inveighed against "the liquor interests," "the wolves of Wall Street," New York's "Roman-Tammany system," and Catholicism,* which he represented as out to 1) get his scalp, 2) plunge the U.S. into war with Mexico. In 1928, rather than support Catholic Al Smith for the presidency, Heflin bolted the Democratic Party, stumped for Hoover, was defeated two years later. His proudest achievement: sponsoring the bill legalizing Mother's Day.

* For years, *Time* labeled him as "Senator 'Tom-Tom' Heflin, who mortally hates & fears the Pope of Rome."

AMAZING ASBESTOS!

by KEASBEY & MATTISON

POTTERY FOR POTTERY!
16TH CENTURY CORSICAN POTTERY
IS FAMOUS FOR LIGHT WEIGHT
AND DURABILITY—CHARACTERISTICS
OBTAINED BY MIXING ASBESTOS
FIBERS WITH THE CLAY!



TODAY, STRENGTH-GIVING ASBESTOS
IS MIXED WITH PORTLAND CEMENT TO
MAKE "CENTURY" SIDING SHINGLES--
SO PERMANENT THEY DEFY TIME AND
WEATHER!



Strong, durable, fireproof—smart, modern, attractive! In every section of the country you'll find "Century" Asbestos-Cement Siding Shingles selected for their appearance and practicality—on houses, farm buildings, and commercial structures—both new and old. The beauty and protection last! The rich, eye-pleasing colors are actually a part of the shingles, cannot rub off—they'll never need protective painting. "Century" Shingles resist weather, rust, rot, rodents, and termites as well as fire—will last the lifetime of your house. Ask your local Keasbey & Mattison dealer about "Century" Asbestos-Cement Siding Shingles. Or, write us for illustrated folder.



Nature made Asbestos...

Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind since 1873

KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY • AMBLER • PENNSYLVANIA

"Plover Bond is a
visibly better
letterhead paper..."



...this simple test
proved it to me!"

Here's all I had to do—

We had our printer submit proofs of our letterhead on our present paper and on PLOVER BOND. I looked at the two proofs and saw the difference instantly! On PLOVER BOND our letterhead took on an entirely new smartness, an added feeling of quality. That's all there was to it—our own test made us lifetime users of PLOVER BOND.

Quality tells in the finish!

PLOVER BOND's exclusive Qualitex finish is produced by Perma-Therm drying, one of many special techniques in the Permanizing Process—a better paper-making method, unduplicated in any other mill and used only by Whiting-Plover Paper Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

A good place to put your 2c in!

For only about 2c a day, the average company can switch from ordinary paper to handsome PLOVER BOND. When obvious quality costs so little, wouldn't you do well to ask your printer about Permanized PLOVER BOND?

Reg Content • Tub Sized • Air Dried

Plover Bond
It's Permanized



CINEMA

A Movie Is Born

Among the millions listening to General MacArthur's speech before Congress last week were an obscure Hollywood producer named Maurice Duke and a casting director named William Selwyn. At the close of the speech, when MacArthur quoted from the "barracks ballad," *Old Soldiers Never Die*, Selwyn's reaction was instantaneous and practical. He turned to Duke and remarked that whoever got the movie rights to that song would certainly be sitting pretty. Duke at once got on the trail.

The trail led to a Chicago music concern—which had previously sold its rights to a subsidiary of Warner Bros.—and thence to Manhattan. Together with three partners (including Idea-Man Selwyn), Duke finally managed to buy the movie rights to one version of the song* for \$1,000. Then he registered the title, for a prospective movie. To his dismay, he found that another Hollywood producer had beaten him to the draw. Fifteen minutes after the general's speech, Darryl Zanuck had registered the same title.

Undaunted, Duke announced that he would go ahead with a movie based on the song, anyway. His picture, explained Duke, would be about "a fellow in a little town" who "makes a great life in the Army and comes to the point where an old soldier never dies." Added the producer: "If he happens to resemble MacArthur or Omar Bradley or Skinny Wainwright, it isn't intentional."

A Star Is Born

A fire in the World Jungle Compound at Thousand Oaks, Calif. (which trains wild animals for the movies) last month destroyed a chimpanzee named Tamba and five others—the entire Hollywood supply of chimpanzee actors. To Columbia Producer Sam Katzman, the event was a catastrophe; Katzman's Jungle Jim series, a dependable moneymaker, requires as much animal talent as human. Until he could find a replacement, Katzman had to hold up the Jungle Jim series, in which Tamba, co-starring with Johnny Weissmuller, had played an intelligent and winsome chimpanzee.

Katzman promptly ordered a talent search for a new Tamba. Of dozens of simian applicants, he rejected all but six. With their sponsors, the finalists lumbered into the studio for screen tests, like prodigies led in by proud mothers. Two of the animal actors disqualified themselves at once—one by shying at the klieg lights, the other by "freezing," and "refusing to take direction." Then the remaining candidates went into the big test. Chief items to retrieve bananas from chandeliers, walk through a maze of ash trays, drinking

* An old Army favorite, apparently compounded of a 19th Century English tune called *Kind Words Can Never Die* (1855) and homemade soldiers' lyrics. Since World War I, at least six versions have gained currency.

glasses, tables and boxes, hop into a pool (most chimps dread water), kiss several actors and actresses (Jungle Jim scripts call for frequent bussing of Weissmuller). The winner was an ape without any theatrical experience—a female chimp named Peggy who had led a quiet life in the San Fernando Valley as the family pet of a wealthy rancher.

The winner's rewards: \$300 a week, stardom as Tamba, and her own masseur (since chimps have sluggish blood circulation, the A.S.P.C.A. requires that chimp actors get a good rubdown after swimming scenes). Otherwise, the new star's life will



PRODUCER KATZMAN & STAR
A kiss for Johnny.

be no bed of orchids. All her money will not even buy her a square meal—she must be kept hungry during the working day, so that the lure of a banana or candy can be used to help along her acting talents.

This week, as Peggy faced the cameras in her first part in a new Katzman epic, *Jungle Safari*, her discoverer declared himself more than satisfied. "She has a wonderfully expressive face," he reported proudly. "She will be a big star." Her human fellow actors were already complaining that the "damned ape" was stealing all the scenes.

The New Pictures

I Can Get It for You Wholesale (20th Century-Fox) waters down and sugars up Jerome Weidman's merciless novel about the rise of a thoroughgoing heel in Manhattan's garment center. In the film, the heel has been transformed into a hellcat (Susan Hayward), still greedy and pushy, but with as much talent as guile, a conscience to catch up with her treacheries, and the sheen of Fifth Avenue instead of the flashiness of Seventh.

Designer Hayward lures a top salesman

Mallory Metallurgy Contributes to High Speed "Merry Go Round"



...that tests Navy Fliers

THE plane goes into a tight turn or pulls out of a power dive. What does it do to the flyer? The Navy needed to know.

So they conceived this giant human centrifuge which can spring from a dead stop to 180 miles per hour in 7 seconds—and can build up a centrifugal force that pushes the pilot against his seat cushion with as much as 10 times the force of gravity.

The flyer rides in a gondola where instruments trace the pattern of his physical reactions. One of these instruments, which records brain waves, must register ten one-millionths of a volt or less.

To conduct these delicate electrical impulses without loss or distortion, an unusually heavy rhodium plating was specified for the slip ring contacts. Because of broad experience in this field of metallurgy, Mallory succeeded in meeting this difficult requirement.

This is but one of many instances where Mallory creative engineering has accomplished metallurgical "impossibilities". When instrument makers wanted a high density metal less expensive than gold or platinum, Mallory created Mallory 1000 Metal. Electrical equipment manufacturers needed a contact material rugged enough to withstand the shock load of millions of volts, Mallory Elkonite® was the answer. For jet plane requirements, Mallory developed a new titanium alloy half as heavy as steel and equally strong.

Mallory creative engineering has helped many a manufacturer solve the "insolvable" in metallurgy, electrochemistry or electronics. If you have a problem of design or cost reduction in these fields, Mallory is ready to serve you.

MALLORY

SERVING INDUSTRY WITH THESE PRODUCTS:

Electromechanical • Resistors, Switches, Television Tuners, Vibrators
Electrochemical • Capacitors, Rectifiers, Mercury Dry Batteries
Metallurgical • Contacts, Special Metals, Welding Materials

P. R. MALLORY & CO., Inc., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

• "you name it... I helped make it?"



Glue for antagonistic surfaces

I'm never perplexed very long. About glue! Even when laminating difficult and varied surfaces that bristle with resistance. Like acetate, lacquer and polyethylene-coated kraft. Or pliofilm, acetate and polyethylene sheeting. For advertising displays. And packages. Emulsion adhesives dry to a clean, colorless, transparent film. Eliminate inflammable solvents. Reduce drying time from days to several hours.

... and listen!

• "you name it... I helped make it?" Watch label adhesives at work. Protecting product identity by holding tight to cellophane, foil or paper labels. And to bottles that often reach labeling machines greasy, wet or hot. Filled with mineral oil, olives, salad dressing. The NATIONAL touch is everywhere. Glue applied through imaginative research and service. To every item of daily life.

STARCHES

National

ADHESIVES

NATIONAL STARCH PRODUCTS INC.

Executive Offices: 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. • Plants: Dunellen, N. J., Chicago, Indianapolis, San Francisco. • Sales Offices: All principal cities. • Canada: Toronto and Montreal. • England: Slough. • Holland: Veendam.

(Dan Dailey) and an expert "inside man" (Sam Jaffe) into a manufacturing partnership in the \$10.95 dress line, cons her sister into putting up the money for her stake. Eager to climb the garment center escalator from dresses to frocks to gowns, she double-crosses Dailey by making a tricky deal with an unctuous department-store tycoon (George Sanders). But when the time comes to leave her partners bankrupt and give Sanders his price (payable in his bachelor quarters), the tigress melts into a woman with a weakness for long-suffering Salesman Dailey.

As a story of Manhattan's frantically competitive Seventh Avenue, the movie is no truer to life than it is to Weidman. But



GEORGE SANDERS & SUSAN HAYWARD
From heel to heelcat.

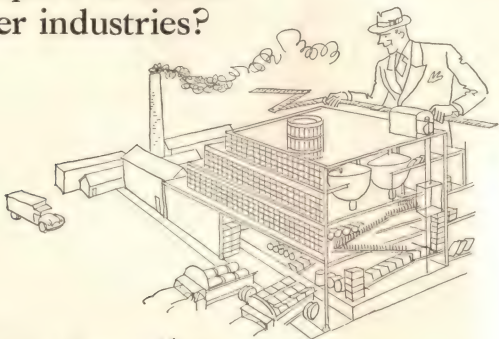
the picture shrewdly cashes in on the superficials of the garment-center scene, slightly altered for Hollywood slickness and stitched out with some sharp dialogue. This background, plus Michael Gordon's spirited direction, Actor Dailey's breeziness and Actress Hayward's fire, brighten the old scenario about the ruthless career woman who is redeemed by the love of a good man.

Follow the Sun (20th Century-Fox) follows the career of Golfer Ben Hogan from his beginnings as a caddy to his stirring comeback in 1950's Los Angeles Open, a year after he was almost crushed to death in an auto wreck (TIME, Feb. 14, 1949). Hollywood's first major film about golf—and the first in a new cycle of sport movies*—sticks reasonably close to the facts, and the facts add up to one of sport's most inspiring stories.

Golfer Hogan (Glenn Ford) and his wife Valerie (Anne Baxter) struggle along on

* Among a long list of others on the way: Jim Thorpe, *All American*, *The Dizzy Dean Story*, a football comedy called *That's My Boy* and two baseball films, *Rhubarb* and *Angels and the Pirates*.

Q How does the Brewing Industry compare in size to other industries?



A It ranks eleventh*... with a dollar volume two-thirds that of the passenger-car industry in 1949.

Although most of the nation's 400 and more breweries are small businesses individually, with local and regional distribution, the Brewing Industry as a whole showed a gross volume of over \$4.5 billion in 1949. This is about five times greater than the entire soft-drink industry—or equal to two-thirds the dollar volume of the passenger-car industry for the same year.

More facts are presented in the free book, "Beer and Brewing in America." For your copy, write to the United States Brewers Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

*Ranks eleventh in "Value Added By Manufacture"—according to the latest Census of Manufacturers made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

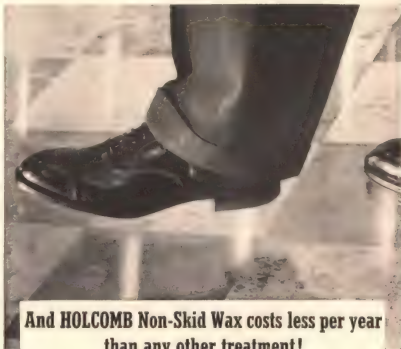


United States Brewers Foundation... Chartered 1862

One of America's Oldest Continuous Non-Profit Trade Associations
Representing over 80% of the Country's Malt-Beverage Production



Looks slick~ BUT IT'S SKIDPROOF!



**And HOLCOMB Non-Skid Wax costs less per year
than any other treatment!**

● You're safe with Holcomb Non-Skid Wax—Underwriters' Laboratories says so.

And you're sure to save money—for Non-Skid cuts waxing time, cuts number of waxings, keeps floors beautiful longer.

Non-Skid is one more development from the Holcomb research laboratories which concentrate on cutting cleaning costs. Holcomb builds materials that reduce the time cost—which is 95% of your cleaning dollar.

Holcomb supplies waxes for every floor surface; soaps and cleaners for use throughout your plant; brushes and cleaning equipment expressly designed for industrial and institutional needs.

Call a *cleaning engineer*—your nearby Holcomb Serviceman. He will make a complete cleaning survey, give you *scientific* cleaning recommendations for walls, floors, ceilings and machinery.



Holcomb Research Laboratory and Factory,
1601 Barth Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Branches in New York and Los Angeles.

J. I. HOLCOMB
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Scientific cleaning materials

shrinking funds from tournament to tournament before he hits a champion's stride. He practices interminably, frets over his game, the antagonism of a sport columnist, his victories over a happy-go-lucky friend (Dennis O'Keefe) resembling the real-life Jimmy Demaret (who, like Golfers Sam Snead and Cary Middlecoff, plays himself in the movie). Then comes the near-fatal crash.

Though the real Hogan comeback is made to order for drama, the picture must work overtime to warm up the famed Hogan reserve. It does so partly by accenting the devoted loyalty of the golfer and his wife, partly in the casting of likable Actor Ford, who, with Hogan's coaching, also gives a good imitation of the master's golfing technique. But *Follow the Sun* humanizes its hero mostly by picturing him as an introvert who always wanted, deep down, to be liked by the crowd, despite the emotionless surface he displays as a grim perfectionist on the links. This view of Hogan, which seems somewhat romanticized, pays off with an extra dividend of surefire appeal: the golfer's realization, as messages of sympathy and encouragement pour into the hospital, that people really care.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Father's Little Dividend. In a lively sequel to the original Spencer Tracy-Elizabeth Taylor comedy, the *Father of the Bride* suffers through the ordeal of becoming a grandfather (TIME, April 23).

Kon-Tiki. An engrossing documentary record of how six men floated 4,300 miles from Peru to Polynesia on a balsa raft (TIME, April 16).

God Needs Men. A stirring French movie with Pierre Fresnay as a devout fisherman whose fellow islanders prod him into the sacrifice of serving as their priest (TIME, April 16).

Teresa. The story of a troubled war bride introduces the refreshing talent of Italy's Pier Angeli in her U.S. debut (TIME, April 9).

The Lemon Drop Kid. Bob Hope uses a Damon Runyon story as an incidental prop in a wild, gagged-up farce of race-track touts and Broadway con games (TIME, April 2).

Fourteen Hours. A would-be suicide (Richard Basehart) poises all day on the window ledge of a Manhattan hotel while police, relatives, psychiatrists and an earnest Irish cop (Paul Douglas) try to save his life (TIME, March 12).

Seven Days to Noon. London reacts, in the best British documentary style, to the imminent threat of a man on the loose with an atomic bomb (TIME, Dec. 25).

Born Yesterday. Judy Holliday's Academy Award-winning performance as the dumb blonde of the Broadway hit (TIME, Dec. 25).

Cyrano de Bergerac. Oscar-Winner José Ferrer roasts the poet-swordsman with wit, dash and eloquence (TIME, Nov. 20).

All About Eve. The most laureled picture of 1950 cleverly dissects a Broadway actress' rise to success; with Bette Davis, George Sanders (TIME, Oct. 16).



A Lincoln

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all - gives hope to all; and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all.

(Message to Congress, 1861)

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BOOKS

Southern Adolescence

THE GOLDEN LIE (279 pp.)—Thomas Hal Phillips—Rinehart (\$3).

Thomas Hal Phillips is a novelist, a Southerner, and 28. There stops all resemblance between Phillips and the decay-under-the-magnolias school of Truman Capote, Tennessee Williams and Speed Lamkin. The South of Novelist Phillips, like the South of reality, is composed of ordinary people, good & bad, with the same feelings and frustrations as people anywhere else. His characters are no more decadent and perverse than folks in Idaho or Kansas, even though life does unroll with some regional twists.

The *Golden Lie* is the story of 16-year-old Foster Lloyd's growing up in Mississippi. Foster worships his tolerant, timpling, easygoing father. He is not sure how to feel about his mother: she is a religious militant who keeps badgering him to come to Sunrise Service when he would much rather hunt and talk with his dad. Foster watches the conflict between his parents work itself out, sees his father crumple in the prime of life, paralyzed by moonshine liquor that the zealous church-folk have spitefully poisoned.

Meanwhile, Foster is learning more about the way life separates people. He has grown up with Kirby, a Negro boy, for a friend; but the boys are reaching the age when the South no longer permits easy fraternizing. At first, Foster cannot understand why his mother objects when he brings Kirby in through the front door, nor can she explain. The friendship ends in a tragic death: Kirby is killed in a riot at a football game between white and Negro boys. This brings the big test of Foster's young life; despite his mother's hysterical protest he goes to the Negro church for the funeral.

The *Golden Lie* has faults; its pace is too slow and its dialogue lacks individual flavor. But it is good as a study of family life, and as a portrait of the natural links between boys it is even better. Mississippi-born Novelist Phillips has already written a competent first novel (*The Bitterweed Path*); in the critical business of writing his second one he has taken a good step forward.

From Cleverness to Wisdom

NONES (81 pp.)—W. H. Auden—Random House (\$2.50).

Wystan Hugh Auden is a monstrous clever fellow. As an undergraduate at Oxford (1925-28) he was the most precocious of a literary set that included such precocities as Louis MacNeice, Stephen Spender, Christopher Isherwood, Cecil Day Lewis. These lads were esthetes-with-a-difference: instead of snubbing the grown-up world, they lit into it with sardonic and superior howls. At least one of them (Spender) went all the way to Communism before he got his second

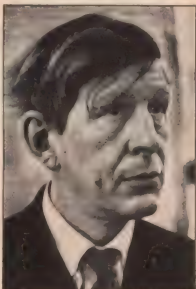


NOVELIST PHILLIPS
The South of reality.

wind. Auden went even further—to the U.S.

Now, at 44, a U.S. citizen, an Anglo-Catholic, an earnest and pedantic scholar, Auden has become a kind of younger opposite number to T. S. Eliot. Like Eliot, he has lost the sympathy of many former admirers in his native land, who consider his expatriation and his orthodoxy a hum-drum comedown for a promising poet.

In spite of this loss in intelligentsia popularity, Auden continues to be a clever fellow, even on the side of the respectable angels. His latest book of verse, *Nones* (the title refers to the ninth hour—3 p.m.



POET AUDEN
An esthete with a difference.

—of the monastic day, and means "mid-afternoon"), shows that he can write to order, in satirical vein, more brilliantly than anyone since Byron:

*Thou shalt not do as the dean pleases,
Thou shalt not write thy doctor's thesis
On education,*

*Thou shalt not worship projects nor
Shalt thou or thine bow down before
Administration.*

*Thou shalt not answer questionnaires
Or quizzes upon World-Affairs,
Nor with compliance
Take any test, Thou shalt not sit
With statisticians nor commit
A social science,*

*Thou shalt not be on friendly terms
With guys in advertising firms,
Nor speak with such
As read the Bible for its prose,
Nor, above all, make love to those
Who wash too much.*

*Thou shalt not live within thy means
Nor on plain water and raw greens.*

*If thou must choose
Between the chances, choose the odd;
Read The New Yorker, trust in God;
And take short views.*

His cleverness still runs away with him occasionally, and kicks up such a dust that most bystanders can't make out what he's up to; but he is learning to keep his nag under control. Even in his irresponsible heyday candid friends sometimes said of him that his brilliance was self-defeating; his verse was lucid in flashes but never memorable. Said one critic: "His words lie dead on the page." But in his latest book he shows signs of attaining that memorable magic that only the best poets have:

*... Caesar's double-bed is warm
As an unimpaired clerk
Writes I DO NOT LIKE MY WORK
On a pink official form . . .*

*Altogether elsewhere, vast
Herds of reindeer move across
Miles and miles of golden moss,
Silently and very fast.*

Auden is more than a lively idea-man now. Inquisitive as ever, and incorrigibly witty, he is also devoutly wishful to be maturely wise. Thus he adjures his five senses:

*Be happy, precious five,
So long as I'm alive
Nor try to ask me what
You should be happy for;
Think, if it helps, of love
Or alcohol or gold,
But do as you are told.
I could (which you cannot)
Find reasons fast enough
To face the sky and roar
In anger and despair
At what is going on,
Demanding that it name
Whoever is to blame:
The sky would only wait
Till all my breath was gone
And then reiterate*



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*As if I wasn't there
That singular command
I do not understand,
Bless what there is for being,
Which has to be obeyed, for
What else am I made for,
Agreeing or disagreeing.*

Irish Bog

RAIN ON THE WIND (312 pp.)—Walter Macken—Macmillan (\$3).

The rich Celtic twilight of William Butler Yeats and J. M. Synge has long since faded, but their disciples are still lighting little peat fires on the general bog of contemporary Irish literature. The latest of these, a novel by Walter Macken called *Rain on the Wind*, never quite bursts into flame; the book carries so much sentimental moisture that it douses its own glim.



NOVELIST MACKEN
Rashly, a tin cup.

Yet for pages together, it smolders with a pleasant aroma of the ould sod.

The hero, Mico Mór, is a broth of a fisherman's boy in County Galway—no champ for brains but strong on earthy virtue. In one of his first scenes, young Mico rashly throws a tin cup at a flock of geese; they charge down the beach and drive him near to drowning in the sea. But like the youngest prince in the old stories, Mico comes through where many a more calculating fellow fails.

Mico's brother, a bright one who goes to college and accepts all the bejabbers of modern science, grows up to be a dusty wielder of test tubes. His best friend, a ranting revolutionary, is knocked out of his wits by a hurling stick in a game of Irish hockey, and later kills himself. Big, slow Mico goes steady ahead, fishing the waters, eating the bread, waiting for the girl of his portion.

The girl's name (Maev) and the way he finds her at last (kneeling by the sea in a storm) are good cues to the book's worst



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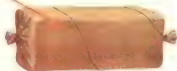


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fault: the bleary Irish rapture of it all. As an actor, Walter Macken has demonstrated to U.S. playgoers in *The King of Friday's Men* (TIME, March 5) that he can trip the light fantastic tongue of Ireland as well as any man. Yet when he comes to write, the tongue seems to wag the man. Except for a few set pieces, e.g., a vivid description of a storm and some fine, clear passages of Irish speech, *Rain on the Wind* is a standing example of what happens when Erin goes blah.

Genus: Successful Crank

DAMNED OLD CRANK: A SELF-PORTRAIT OF E. W. SCRIPPS (259 pp.)—Edited by Charles R. McCabe—Harper (\$3.50).

All one spring night in 1878, a lanky, redheaded American tourist from Detroit walked the streets of London thinking about life and trying to decide what to do with his own. At 23, Edward Wyllis Scripps was already city editor of his brother's Detroit *Evening News*, but that night he decided that it was folly to work for anybody but himself. He also threw overboard the idea that all men were created equal: "Sadly I acknowledged to myself that the world was composed of a very small class of slave drivers and a very, very large class of slaves."

By the time young Scripps turned in after dawn, he had firmly twisted one of Christ's sayings to his own future uses: "It is more profitable to give wages, than to receive them." Some weeks later, sitting in the Colosseum in Rome on a moonlit night, he extended his credo: "Let the other fellow have all the glory. Let him occupy the place in the limelight. For me, I only care to have the power."

The Golden Touch. *Damned Old Crank* is a hodge-podge of Scripps's autobiographical recollections, and one of the most eccentric handbooks to success ever written by a moneymaking man.

Scripps fathered the chain-newspaper idea: in his day, he bought or founded 49 newspapers. When he died of apoplexy one day in 1926, 71-year-old E. W. Scripps was head of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers (24), founder-boss of the United Press and of a whole clutch of lesser enterprises. But anybody looking for an orderly record of Scripps's empire-building—or for an inspirational credo to put into the hands of journalism students—had better look elsewhere.

Scripps was born on an Illinois farm, but he never let hayseed get into his hair. He was "the laziest boy in the county" and proud of it. Though he flopped at woodchopping and milking, he was a whiz when it came to moneymaking. He was still a teen-ager when he organized a wood & coal business and set teams of schoolboys to doing farm work for him. While his pals labored, Edward perched on a rail fence or reclined in the shade reading a book.

He hated school, liked the poetic parts of the Bible, but had no interest in religion or "that stupid automaton, the preacher." Work he always hated ("Never do anything today that you can put off till to-

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morning"), but the golden touch never deserted him. When he left the farm to go to Detroit at 18, it was to learn the drug-store business. He quit at the end of the first week when he learned his apprenticeship wage: 50¢ a week. Within a year he was circulation manager of the Detroit *News* and, thanks to his commissions, was making more than the owners.

Scripps took his first drink on his 21st birthday. For the next 25 years, "I believe that day and night I was never entirely out from under the influence of alcohol." He insists that he often consumed more than a gallon a day, smoked "40 large" cigars to boot. His excesses failed to cloud his business shrewdness, but at 46, "the flesh on my arms and legs had shrunk so that when I was stripped . . . I resembled one of those ridiculous little figures that the artists paint and draw as brownies." Warned by doctors, "I did reduce my



PUBLISHER SCRIPPS
Often, a gallon.

tippling to two quarts a day." Later that year, persuaded that he would otherwise go blind, Scripps gritted his teeth and went on the wagon.

The Common Touch. Much of Damned Old Crank is heavily sententious, more often oversimplified and contradictory. Scripps was always on the side of the workingman "right or wrong," but believed that poverty was "the wages of intellectual indolence." The best "cure-all" he could think of for U.S. ills in 1917 was a \$3-a-day minimum wage; he was sure it would do away with "slums and sordid vice" and rejuvenate society in general. Certain that no good newspaperman could be a gentleman, he nonetheless regarded journalism as a form of "statesmanship."

Scripps seems to have succeeded by hunch and some intuitive common touch. When he made "an innocent upstart" named Roy Howard general news manager of the United Press at 24, he did it, he

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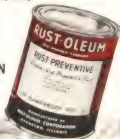


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claimed, largely because Howard's grandfather had tended the tollgate on the road Scripps used to travel to court his future wife. The fact that Roy Howard was also one of the ablest young newspapermen in captivity could not have escaped Scripps, but he was not the man to stress it.

In *Damned Old Crank*, Scripps tells how Howard, the man who would one day run the Scripps empire, struck him at their first meeting: "Gall was written all over his face. It was in every tone and every word he voiced. There was ambition, self-respect and forcefulness oozing out of every pore of his body." The damned old crank might have been looking at himself in a mirror.

RECENT & READABLE

Hingsaman, by Shirley Jackson. An eerie story of a young girl's descent into schizophrenia (TIME, April 23).

The Miraculous Barber, by Marcel Aymé. A dry and mocking satire of French life on the eve of World War II by one of the best contemporary French novelists (TIME, April 23).

The Morning Watch, by James Agee. Good Friday's overwhelming effect on a twelve-year-old (TIME, April 23).

A King's Story. The memoirs of the Duke of Windsor (TIME, April 16).

The Caine Mutiny, by Herman Wouk. The saga of a minesweeper with a misfit skipper and level-headed juniors; high-grade realism in a story of World War II (TIME, April 9).

Thirty Years with G.B.S., by Blanche Patch. Shaw through the eyes of a secretary who was never "swept away" (TIME, April 9).

The Tolstoy Home, by Tatiana Sukhotin-Tolstoy. Life with a father who also happened to be one of the eccentric geniuses of modern history (TIME, April 9).

Journey for Our Time, by Astolphe de Custine. The travels and disillusionments of a French aristocrat who went to Russia in 1839 and found a police state (TIME, April 2).

Conjugal Love, by Alberto Moravia. A novel of the ecstasies and cruelties of married love; Moravia's best yet (TIME, March 26).

Darkness and Day, by Ivy Compton-Burnett. Genteel English characters gossip unconventionally about life, death and each other (TIME, March 26).

Festival, by J. B. Priestley. Highly topical hi-jinks about how the Festival of Britain hits a fictional English town (TIME, March 26).

Judgment on Deltchev, by Eric Ambler. A thriller, first in ten years, by the author of *A Coffin for Dimitrios* (TIME, March 19).

Sink 'Em All, by Charles A. Lockwood; *Battle Submerged*, by Harley Cope and Walter Karig. The coming of age of the U.S. submarine service in World War II (TIME, March 5).

From Here to Eternity, by James Jones. Man's inhumanity to man in the prewar Army; an eloquent four-lettered blast by an angry first novelist (TIME, Feb. 26).



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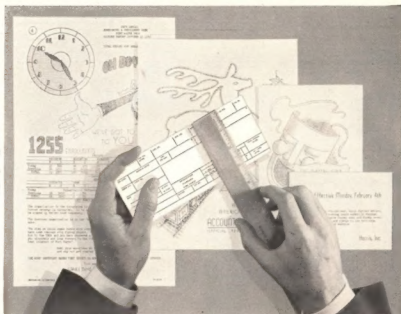
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Maintenance Charge. In Santa Monica, Calif., H. L. Bridges was excused by the court after he explained why he paid only 48¢ of a \$1 parking fine: "The officer who slipped the ticket under my windshield wiper broke it, cost me 52¢."

Third Strike. At Camp Pickett, Va., after calling some bad ones as umpire in a post softball game, Private Noel Fuquay was escorted from the field by a protective squad of sergeants, three days later got his discharge from the Army for poor eyesight.

Collective Bargaining. In Wethersfield, Conn., the warden of the state prison asked the state legislature to increase the wages of prison inmates from 15¢ to 25¢ a day.

Rules of the Road. In Glasgow, Mont., Wesley Firemon smashed through a roadside railing in broad daylight, explained, "I dimmed mine, but that other fellow didn't dim his," was booked for drunken driving.

Profit & Loss. In Birmingham, England, Edward Mason sued the driver who injured him in a collision for \$33,860 damages, including \$30,450 to cover his probable earnings from playing the horses.

The Literate Mind. In Redwood City, Calif., after a telephoned tip from the repentant thief who found he had heisted \$100 from the wrong man, Restaurateur George Stoltz sent to the public library, recovered his money from behind Spengler's *Decline of the West*.

Merit System. In Santa Fe, N.Mex., Public Accountant Chuck Churchill, who had once been hired by the Democratic-controlled State Bureau of Revenue, then fired when it was discovered that he was a registered Republican, was rehired by the newly Republican bureau, fired two days later when it turned out that he had changed his registration to Democrat.

Premonition. In Detroit, Mrs. Elaine House won a divorce after she explained that she learned her husband was dickering with a loan company for the cash he needed for her burial expenses.

Scene of the Crime. In Vienna, while a trial was in progress, two men entered district court with a ladder, began to dismount a large pendulum clock, continued working despite the judge's protests, coolly walked out with their loot.

Private Lives. In Los Angeles, Vernon Bronson Twitchell, author of *Living Without Liquor: A Guide to the Problem Drinker*, was arrested for drunkenness. In Houston, after speaking at the Olivet Baptist Church on "Christian Activities and Airplane Riding," Everett Scott was nabbed for impersonating an Air Force officer.

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